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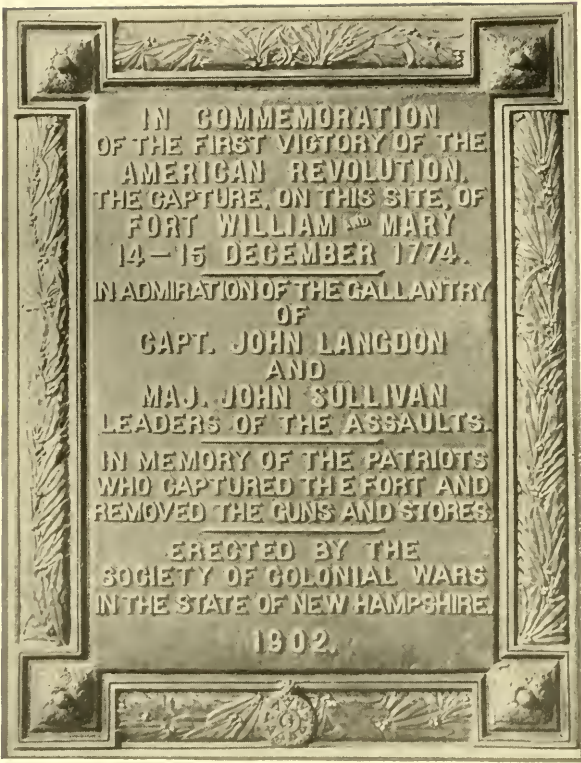












IN COMMEMORATION  
OF THE FIRST VICTORY OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,  
THE CAPTURE, ON THIS SITE, OF  
FORT WILLIAM AND MARY  
14-15 DECEMBER 1774.

IN ADMIRATION OF THE GALLANTRY  
OF  
CAPT. JOHN LANGDON  
AND  
MAJ. JOHN SULLIVAN  
LEADERS OF THE ASSAULTS.

IN MEMORY OF THE PATRIOTS  
WHO CAPTURED THE FORT AND  
REMOVED THE GUNS AND STORES.

ERECTED BY THE  
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS  
IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1902.



REGISTER

of

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

of the

Society of Colonial Wars

in the

State of New Hampshire

---

THE DIARY

of

HONORABLE THEODORE ATKINSON

COMMISSIONER FROM THE GOVERNOR

of

NEW HAMPSHIRE

to

CANADA

1724-25

---

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1907

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1885

*Publication Committee.*

FRED WINSLOW MORSE.

CHARLES LATHROP PARSONS.

**Gift**

**The Society**

6 Jan 1885

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## Preamble to the Constitution

---

WHEREAS, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of Colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775:

THEREFORE, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view, it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

*Past Deputy Governor General,*  
HENRY OAKES KENT.

*Past Governors,*  
HENRY OAKES KENT,  
1894-1900.

ELISHA RHODES BROWN.  
1900-1901.

FRANK WEST ROLLINS.  
1901-1903.

JOHN CALVIN THORNE,  
1903-1906.

# Officers, 1906-1907

---

*Deputy Governor-General,*

CHARLES LATHROP PARSONS.

*Governor,*

CHARLES HENRY FISH,  
Dover.

*Deputy Governor,*

CHARLES HENRY GREENLEAF.

*Lieutenant-Governor,*

JUSTIN HARVEY SMITH.

*Secretary,*

FRED WINSLOW MORSE,  
Durham.

*Treasurer,*

JAMES MINOT,  
Concord.

*Registrar,*

EDSON CUMMINGS EASTMAN,  
Concord.

*Chaplain,*

LUCIUS WATERMAN.

*Historian,*

JOSEPH BURBEEN WALKER.

*Genealogist,*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON,  
54 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Chancellor,  
DWIGHT HALL.

*Gentlemen of the Council,*  
ELISHA RHODES BROWN,  
JOHN CALVIN THORNE,  
HOWARD FREMONT HILL,  
HENRY RUST PARKER,  
ROSECRANS WILLIAM PILLSBURY.

*Committee on Preservation of Records,*  
JOHN SCALES,  
GRANVILLE PRIEST CONN,  
HENRY MOORE BAKER.

*Delegates to the General Assembly,*  
1905-1908,

GEORGE FREDERIC EVANS,  
GEORGE AUGUSTUS GORDON,  
JOHN CALVIN THORNE,  
GRISWOLD SMITH,  
FRED WINSLOW MORSE.



## Membership

---

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor :

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies, which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775 ; or

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) Director-General, Vice Director-General, or member of the Council or legislative body in the Colony of New Netherlands ;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy-Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legislative body in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware ;

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy-Governor, or member of the Council or of the legislative body in Maryland and the Carolinas ;

(d) Governor, Deputy-Governor, Governor's Assistant, or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or member of the Council, or body of Assistants in any of the New England Colonies.

## List of Members

---

State No.

81. BAKER, HON. HENRY MOORE, Bow Mills, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Joseph Baker.
42. BALL, GEORGE OSCAR, Claremont, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Governor Simon Bradstreet.  
Ninth in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley.
14. BANGS, CHARLES MCCLARY, Eliot, Maine.  
Fourth in descent from Captain John McClary.
74. BANNING, KENDALL.  
Eighth in descent from Captain Joseph Sill.
86. BISSELL, LESLIE DAYTON, Ph. D., Concord, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Lieutenant Ozias Bissell.
52. BROWN, ELISHA RHODES, Dover, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Reverend Chad Brown.  
Seventh in descent from Deputy Governor John Brown.  
Sixth in descent from Reverend James Brown.  
Fifth in descent from Deputy Governor Elisha Brown.  
Tenth in descent from Colonel Richard Waterman.  
Tenth in descent from Christopher Peake.  
Tenth in descent from William Almy.  
Tenth in descent from Doctor John Greene.  
Ninth in descent from Deputy Governor John Greene.  
Seventh in descent from Peter Greene.

*LIST OF MEMBERS.*

State No.

- Ninth in descent from Governor Roger Williams.  
Ninth in descent from Zachary Rhodes.  
Eighth in descent from John Rhodes.  
Seventh in descent from Major John Rhodes.  
Ninth in descent from Captain Randall Holden.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Charles Holden.  
Eighth in descent from William Harris.  
Seventh in descent from Lieutenant Andrew Harris.  
Eighth in descent from Reverend Obadiah Holmes.  
Eighth in descent from Richard Tew.
43. COIT, JAMES MILNER, Ph. D., Concord, N. H.  
Sixth in descent from John Howland.
78. CONANT, HENRY ESTES, Concord, N. H.  
Tenth in descent from Governor Roger Conant.  
Eighth in descent from John Conant.
21. CONN, GRANVILLE PRIEST, M. D., Concord, N. H.  
Third in descent from John Conn.
82. DOUGLAS, EDWARD LAIRD, Keene, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from William Douglas.
67. DURRELL, REV. JESSE MURTON, Tilton, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Benjamin Durrell.
27. EASTMAN, EDSON CUMMINGS, Concord, N. H.  
Fourth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Eastman.
22. EASTMAN, HON. SAMUEL COFFIN, Concord, N. H.  
Fourth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Eastman.
55. EDGERLY, EDWIN LORRAINE, New York City.  
Fourth in descent from David Edgerly.
41. EVANS, GEORGE FREDERIC, Portland, Me.  
Eighth in descent from Nathaniel Morton.  
Ninth in descent from John Tower.  
Tenth in descent from Edmund Hobart.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Jeremiah Beal.  
Seventh in descent from George Bramhall.  
Seventh in descent from Andrew Townsend.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

State No.

- Seventh in descent from Elias Maverick.
63. FISH, CHARLES HENRY, Dover, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Timothy Tileston.
71. FOLSOM, WILLIAM HOWARD, Exeter, N. H.  
Seventh in descent from Lieutenant John Gilman.
87. FORBES, HARRY ROGERS, New York City.  
Sixth in descent from Captain Peter Powers.
35. FOSTER, REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH, U. S. Navy, Retired,  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Fourth in descent from Captain Jeremiah Foster.  
Sixth in descent from John Spalding.  
Sixth in descent from John Jackson.  
Fifth in descent from Samuel Ingersoll.  
Sixth in descent from Lieutenant George Ingersoll.  
Sixth in descent from Thomas Riggs.  
Fourth in descent from Lieutenant Daniel Giddings.  
Seventh in descent from George Giddinge (Giddings).  
Fifth in descent from Lieutenant William Butler.  
Sixth in descent from Lieutenant Samuel Ingalls.  
Seventh in descent from William Goodhue.  
Sixth in descent from Quartermaster Nathaniel Rust.  
Sixth in descent from Quartermaster Robert Kinsman.  
Seventh in descent from Thomas Boreman.
85. FOSTER, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Concord, N. H.  
Sixth in descent from Abraham Foster.
36. GILCHRIST, HARRY WILBUR, Franklin, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from James Dunlap.
80. GOODWIN, AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN, Boston, Mass.  
Eighth in descent from Governor Robert Treat.
23. GORDON, CAPTAIN GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Somerville, Mass.  
Fifth in descent from Alexander Gordon.  
Fourth in descent from Thomas Gordon.  
Eighth in descent from Thomas Burnham.  
Eighth in descent from Sergeant John Tidd.

*LIST OF MEMBERS.*

State No.

Seventh in descent from Samuel Blodget.  
Seventh in descent from Lieutenant Thomas Burnham, Jr.

Seventh in descent from Captain John Carter.

Seventh in descent from George Giddinge.

Seventh in descent from Richard Swan.

Sixth in descent from Richard Bartlett.

Sixth in descent from Lieutenant John Carter.

Sixth in descent from Lieutenant Gershom Fleg.

Sixth in descent from John Giddinge.

Sixth in descent from Robert Swan.

Sixth in descent from John Washburne.

Sixth in descent from Francis Whitmore.

Sixth in descent from Sergeant Joseph Wilson.

Fourth in descent from Gamaliel Pote.

Fourth in descent from Abraham Stockbridge.

61. GREENLEAF, HON. CHARLES HENRY, Franconia, N. H.

Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Thomas Burnham.

65. HALE, THOMAS WRIGHT, Barrington, N. H.

Seventh in descent from Ensign Robert Hale.

Sixth in descent from Reverend John Hale.

Fourth in descent from Major Samuel Hale.

Eighth in descent from Honorable John Downing.

Seventh in descent from Colonel John Downing.

Seventh in descent from Captain Samuel Shackford.

Sixth in descent from Captain William Shackford.

Eighth in descent from Ensign John Davis.

75. HALL, DWIGHT, Dover, N. H.

Descended from Governor Simon Bradstreet.

33. HILL, REV. HOWARD FREMONT, A. M., Ph. D., D. D.,

Concord, N. H.

Fourth in descent from Abraham Hill.

Ninth in descent from Thomas Eames.

Fifth in descent from Thomas Adams.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

State No.

15. HUBBARD, COLONEL ADOLPHUS SKINNER, San Francisco, Cal.  
Eighth in descent from Edmund Hubbard.  
Sixth in descent from Caleb Hubbard.  
Fourth in descent from Peter Hubbard, Sr.
6. \*KENT, COLONEL HENRY OAKES, LL. D., Lancaster, N. H.  
Third in descent from Colonel Jacob Kent.  
Sixth in descent from Lieutenant Francis Peabody.  
Seventh in descent from Richard Mann.  
Eighth in descent from Thomas Root.  
Ninth in descent from Richard Butler.  
Ninth in descent from Reverend Samuel Stowe.
68. MINOT, JAMES, Concord, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from George Minot.  
Sixth in descent from Captain James Minot.
53. MORSE, PROFESSOR FRED WINSLOW, Durham, N. H.  
Seventh in descent from Captain John Jacob.  
Seventh in descent from Daniel Cushing.
72. PARKER, HENRY RUST, M. D., Dover, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Major Richard Walderne.  
Seventh in descent from Colonel Richard Waldron.  
Eighth in descent from Quartermaster Robert Kinsman.  
Ninth in descent from John Moulton, Sr.  
Eighth in descent from Ensign John Moulton.  
Seventh in descent from Lieutenant John Locke.  
Fourth in descent from Moses Seavey.  
Ninth in descent from Robert Page.  
Ninth in descent from Captain Christopher Hussey.  
Eighth in descent from Judge Henry Robie.  
Eighth in descent from Quartermaster Nathaniel Rust.

\*Charter member.



*LIST OF MEMBERS.*

State No,

- Fifth in descent from Colonel Henry Rust.  
Fifth in descent from Honorable William Parker.  
Eighth in descent from Major William Vaughn.  
Ninth in descent from Captain Richard Cutts.  
Ninth in descent from Thomas Boreman.
29. PARSONS, PROFESSOR CHARLES LATHROP, Durham, N. H.  
Seventh in descent from Cornet Joseph Parsons.  
Sixth in descent from Captain Joseph Parsons.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Parsons.  
Fourth in descent from Lieutenant Benjamin Parsons.  
Ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster.  
Ninth in descent from Deputy-Governor John Alden.  
Eighth in descent from Captain Jonathan Alden.  
Ninth in descent from Governor's Assistant William Collier.  
Sixth in descent from Colonel Ebenezer Marsh.  
Seventh in descent from Captain John Marsh.  
Tenth in descent from Governor John Webster.
83. PILLSBURY, HON. ROSECRANS WILLIAM, West Derry, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Caleb Pillsbury.
56. PITMAN, CHARLES FRANK, Laconia, N. H.  
Fourth in descent from Andrew Woodbury.
40. PLANT, MORTON FREEMAN, New York City.  
Sixth in descent from John Plant.  
Seventh in descent from John Frisbee.  
Ninth in descent from Honorable Thomas Greyson.
62. REMICH, DANIEL CLARK, Judge Advocate General, N. H. N. G., Littleton, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Lieutenant David Remick.
58. ROLLINS, HON. FRANK WEST, Concord, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Eastman.
24. SAWYER, WILLIAM DAVIS, Quartermaster-General, N. H. N. G., New York City.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

State No.

Seventh in descent from Honorable Peter Coffin.  
Fourth in descent from Sergeant Caleb Sawyer.  
Sixth in descent from Caleb Sawyer.  
Seventh in descent from Thomas Sawyer.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Tristram Coffin.  
Eighth in descent from Tristram Coffin.  
Seventh in descent from Henry Willard.  
Eighth in descent from Major Simon Willard.  
Eighth in descent from Sergeant Thomas Pierce.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Edward Winship.  
Eighth in descent from John Prescott.  
Eighth in descent from Edward Starbuck.

51. SAWYER, CAPTAIN CHARLES FRANCIS, Dover, N. H.

Seventh in descent from Honorable Peter Coffin.  
Fourth in descent from Sergeant Caleb Sawyer.  
Sixth in descent from Caleb Sawyer.  
Seventh in descent from Thomas Sawyer.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Tristram Coffin.  
Eighth in descent from Tristram Coffin.  
Seventh in descent from Henry Willard.  
Eighth in descent from Major Simon Willard.  
Eighth in descent from Sergeant Thomas Pierce.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Edward Winship.  
Eighth in descent from John Prescott.  
Eighth in descent from Edward Starbuck.

47. SCALES, JOHN, Dover, N. H.

Seventh in descent from Captain John Woodman.  
Fifth in descent from Colonel Mark Hunking.  
Fifth in descent from Nathan Longfellow.  
Sixth in descent from Ensign William Longfellow.  
Sixth in descent from Captain Jacob Green.  
Seventh in descent from Judge Henry Green.  
Fifth in descent from Stephen Batchelder.  
Sixth in descent from Captain Henry True.

*LIST OF MEMBERS.*

State No.

77. SMITH, FORREST STARR, Brookline, Mass.  
Sixth in descent from Colonel Samuel Smith.
76. SMITH, HON. JOSHUA BALLARD, Durham, N. H.  
Ninth in descent from Governor John Winthrop.  
Ninth in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley.  
Eighth in descent from Reverend Samuel Dudley.
88. SMITH, PROFESSOR JUSTIN HARVEY, Hanover, N. H.  
Ninth in descent from Governor William Bradford.  
Eighth in descent from Major William Bradford.
79. SMITH, WILLIAM DICKINSON GRISWOLD, New York City.  
Eleventh in descent from Governor John Winthrop.
26. STEARNS, HON. EZRA SCOLLAY, A. M., Rindge, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from John Fitch.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant John Wyman.  
Fifth in descent from Captain Abraham Knowlton.
20. THORNE, JOHN CALVIN, Concord, N. H.  
Third in descent from Quartermaster John Thorne.
48. TILTON, GEORGE HENRY, Laconia, N. H.  
Sixth in descent from Daniel Tilton.
73. TUTTLE, HON. HIRAM AMERICUS, Pittsfield, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Judge John Tuttle.
84. WALKER, HON. JOSEPH BURBEEN, Concord, N. H.  
Seventh in descent from Captain Richard Walker.
57. WATERMAN, REV. LUCIUS, D. D., Hanover, N. H.  
Sixth in descent from Governor Joseph Jenckes.  
Seventh in descent from Deputy-Governor Thomas Harris.  
Eighth in descent from Deputy-Governor Samuel Gorton.  
Seventh in descent from Deputy-Governor James Greene.  
Seventh in descent from John Wilkinson.  
Eighth in descent from Tristram Coffin.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

State No.

89. WEBSTER, MAJ. EDMUND KIRBY, U. S. A., Concord, N. H.  
Eighth in descent from Governor John Webster.  
Eighth in descent from Lieutenant Reinold Marvin.  
Fourth in descent from Elnathan Smith.
60. WELLMAN, JAMES ALBERT, Manchester, N. H.  
Tenth in descent from Governor William Bradford.
64. WHITTEMORE, HON. ARTHUR GILMAN, Dover, N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Reverend Aaron Whittemore.
50. WILLIAMS, CAPTAIN JARED IRVING, A. B., Lancaster,  
N. H.  
Fifth in descent from Chaplain Stephen Williams,  
D. D.

## In Memoriam

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CHARLES ALBERT BUSIEL died at Laconia, August 29, 1901. Born at Meredith, November 24, 1842. Mayor of Laconia, 1893-'94. Governor of New Hampshire, 1895-'96.

PERSON COLBY CHENEY died at Dover, June 19, 1901. Born at Holderness, February 25, 1828. Mayor of Manchester, 1871. Governor of New Hampshire, 1875-'76. United States Senator, 1886. Minister to Switzerland under President Benjamin Harrison's administration.

JAMES LOUIS HARRIS died at Portsmouth, September 13, 1906. Born at Portsmouth in 1842. Lieutenant in the United States Navy, 1864-'68.

JOSEPH PINKHAM died at Newmarket, February 27, 1903. Born at Newmarket, February 26, 1827. Representative to the General Court of New Hampshire, 1895-'96.

REVEREND CHARLES LANGDON TAPPAN died at Concord, February 23, 1902. Born at Sandwich, June 26, 1828. Historian of the New Hampshire Historical Society, 1890-'95.

WILLIAM CLEAVES TODD died at Atkinson, June 27, 1903. Born at Atkinson, February 16, 1823. Founded at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1870, the first free newspaper reading-room in the United States.

## Chronicle

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1894. The society was organized at Concord, September 27, incorporated September 28, and chartered by the General Society, November 12.

The first General Court was held December 11, at the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord.

1895. The second General Court was held September 12, in the Senate chamber of the state capitol, Concord.

1896. The third General Court was held June 17, at The Eagle, Concord, on the anniversary of the surrender of Louisburg to the English and Colonial troops, 1745.

1897. The fourth General Court was held June 15, at The Rockingham, Portsmouth. The day was observed as a field day, and visits were paid to the numerous historic points about the city.

1898. The fifth General Court and Field Day was held June 17, at Dover. Carriages conveyed the members to the sites of the more important garrisons and other points of interest. The meeting was held in the reception room of the City Hall.

1899. The sixth General Court and Field Day was held June 20, at The Weirs, Lake Winnepesaukee. Endicott Rock, marking the northern limits claimed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was the especial object of interest.

1900. The seventh General Court and Field Day was held June 13, at Durham. The field day was held jointly with the Society of Colonial Dames. Visits were made to the well-preserved Drew Garrison, sites of other cele-



## CHRONICLE.

brated garrisons, and to the homestead of General John Sullivan. The annual meeting was held in Thompson Hall of the New Hampshire College. At this meeting the first steps were taken toward erecting a memorial at Fort William and Mary.

1901. The eighth General Court was held July 3, at the Manchester House, Manchester, and the society paid a visit to the grave of General John Stark.
1902. The ninth General Court was held July 10, at the country house of the Passaconaway Club, Concord.
1903. The tenth General Court and Field Day was held June 17, at Portsmouth. A bronze tablet commemorating the attack on Fort William and Mary, by citizens of New Hampshire Colony, December 12-13, 1774, was dedicated at Fort Constitution, Newcastle. Appropriate exercises were held at the fort, in the presence of the garrison of the post, officers of the Navy Yard, members of the Society of Colonial Dames and other friends of the society. The annual meeting was held at The Rockingham.
1904. The eleventh General Court was held June 17, in the Senate chamber of the state capitol, Concord. In the afternoon the members and their guests visited St. Paul's School.  
The Field Day of the society was held August 30, at Charlestown, where in coöperation with the Old Home Week Association, there was dedicated a marker on the site of old Number Four Fort of the French and Indian wars.
1905. The twelfth General Court and Field Day was held July 12, at Star Island, Isles of Shoals. Previous to boarding the steamer, the members were conveyed to the Point of Graves, where a visit was paid to the Vaughn tomb. The annual meeting was held in the parlor of The Oceanic, and it was voted to repair the Vaughn

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

tomb by renewing the marble slab, commemorating Lieut.-Col. William Vaughn, who was the originator of and a participant in the expedition which captured Louisburg.

1906. The thirteenth General Court and Field Day was held June 15, at Exeter. The party visited the Colonial manor of the Society of Colonial Dames, after which carriages conveyed the party to the principal points of interest, and finally to the old Gilman mansion, once the capitol of the colony and now the home of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati. Here the party was given a reception by the Cincinnati and an opportunity to inspect the historical treasures on exhibition. Later the Society of Colonial Wars entertained the members of the other societies at its annual dinner, which was held at the Farragut House, Rye Beach, to which the entire company was transported in a special trolley car.

all others who departed this life in January 1800.

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**THE DIARY**  
of  
**HONORABLE THEODORE ATKINSON**  
COMMISSIONER FROM THE GOVERNOR  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
TO CANADA  
1724-25

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Copied from the Original Manuscript  
now in the Library of Congress

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Annotated by  
**George Augustus Gordon**  
Genealogist of the Society





# AN ACCOUNT OF MY JOURNEY

As a Commissioner from the Governor of New Hampshire to Canada.  
begun January the 15th, 1724-25

[The Arabic numerals, superiors, preceding names of persons and places, refer to paragraphs in the Appendix]



## Mss. of Hon. Theodore <sup>1</sup>Atkinson

---

- 15th this Day about noon I left the town of Portsm And  
Lodged at Newbury that night being fair weather  
Expense £ " "
- 16 This Day very Stormy & Slow we Left Newbury at  
Sun rising Dined at Ipswich rid in Compa with Mr  
<sup>2</sup>Wainwright to Boston arrived here about 8 of the  
Clock being fair weather
- 17 Went to Church Dined with Mr <sup>2</sup>Wainwright fair  
weather
- 18 Got Some Letters from Sun<sup>r</sup> Gentlemen at Mr  
<sup>3</sup>Jeakyl to Canada pd Lamble towards my Cloath-  
ing £78.
- 19 Dined with mr <sup>4</sup>Wendall got Letters from him to  
Coll <sup>14</sup>Shuliers fair weather
- 20 Set out on my <sup>5</sup>Jorney from Boston about passed 8 o  
k met Coll <sup>6</sup>Dudley at Willson at Sudbury got to  
\*Morlberry at night about 8: bin 32: [miles]
- 21 This Day very Stormy and Snow Dined & Shrews-  
bury at †Haws about 11 miles Distance Lodged at  
<sup>7</sup>Richinsons at Licester past thro Worster being now  
clear & Cold Coll Goff Left us hear
- 22 Cloudy & Snow mounted Early at Sun rising Dined  
at Quebaug alies Brookfield About 13 Distance past  
thro Brimfield being 15 miles Distance & arrived at  
Springfield at 8 being 15 miles from Brimfield: This  
Day we rid for three miles by abundance of small  
rivulets

[The Arabic numerals, superior, preceding names and places, refer to paragraphs in the Appendix.]

\* Marlborough.

† Howes.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

- 23: ferried over Springfield river & Rid to West field  
About 12 miles Distance from S:field here we sent  
a man to Nor: Hampton for necessaries for our jour-  
ney farther her [e?] Cap <sup>9</sup>Cillork joyne us & two  
men from N: Hampton windy & snow
- 24 Went to Church Mr. <sup>10</sup>Taylor preached from these  
words Give Day by Day our Dayly Bread both fore  
noon & after noon very full of Snow
- 25: Monday we tarried at Westfield to prepare for our  
Jorney being Cloudy at Night rain
- 26: Clears up about 10 Clock rid to <sup>11</sup>Spectacle pond  
about 30 miles & then Campt very Cold & Snow  
Showers trees blew down in great Quantity about us
- 27 mounted before Sun rising at about 11 Clock ar-  
rived at <sup>12</sup>House \*Tonnich Swam our Horses over  
the river & ferred over in a small Cano mounted  
about one arrived at Kenderhook about 7 at night  
being a Dutch settlemt this Day we rid 50 miles  
& lodged at one †Vanslihe a Publick house
- 28 we mounted about 10 in the morn & are 25 miles dis-  
tance from Albany wher we arrived about 3 P: M  
we stoped at Coll <sup>13</sup>Ranslers on the E: Side till Sun-  
set here we were Very hansomly treated then we  
went over the river were Coll Jno <sup>14</sup>Schuliers son met  
us & Conducted us to his fathers house he being up  
the Country to git some Indians he Came home  
about 8 clock at night we lodged here Extreordi-  
nary treatment we recd from him a very good house  
& furniture Lodged here this night
- 29 this day went to see the Cap <sup>15</sup>Holland the Cap of the  
fort & President of the Comision of the Indian affairs  
Informed Some thing of our Business when he Prom-  
ised that they would forward us in any thing they  
could

\* Housatonic.

† Van Slick.

- 30 This day we made some preparations for our journey sent for Some of the five nations
- 31 This Day we went in the morn to the Dutch Church we had a Serm. in Dutch from Luke 2 & 33: 34: 35 But understood nothing either his Sermon or prayer here he made an Exortation in the endg of his Sermon to Charity Two Gentlemen rose from the seats & took two each a stick of about 7 foot long with a <sup>16</sup>bag at the end of it a Little bell & wen to each person in the Congregation & recd their contrybution the Indians returned at night & Could not finde the Indians but sent a man farther
- Febry (1) waited all Day for the return of the Indians which we sent to fetch Some of their Tribes but no news of them in the latter parte of the Day we visited the Patroness madm <sup>13</sup>Ranslers where we were very handsomely treated
- 2d This day the Qr sesion Sot & the mare &c went to Court with Six constables & Sherriff before them we had a visit from men & Comissionr at Col Schr at night
- 3 This day in the morn we went to Court to See the method of their proceedings but there being no business we Saw nothing remarkable
- 4 ffair nothing remarkable
- 5 This day in the afternoon went out of town on our journey about 5 miles Lodged at Mr Schulier Son in law to Coll Jno <sup>14</sup>Schulier the 4 Mohawks joyned us we were very handsomly treated
- 6 Set out early being fair & Cold arrived at \*Sur-rildgo about Sun set which is about forty miles from ye cyty ab N. upon the Hudson river
- 7 being Sabath Day we Lay still at a farm House of Coll <sup>14</sup>Schuyler all Day being fair weather here

\* Saratoga.

*SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.*

Capt Blood visited us from his Block House which is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of

- 8 Monday this Day being full of Snow we Sot out for the carrying place about 10 Clock we got to fort Burnet Cap Blood Comanre. Tarried about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours here we Left the Conoes that Carried Our Packs & Distributed them to our attendance we travelled on the Ice about a mile at a time then the falls\* on the river & the open place put us off the ice being very thin one of our men fell in but got out being very wet & Cold: At night Campd about 12 miles from fort Burnet our course hear N
- 9 Tuesday we kept the ice as before we found a Dear that was drown'd abot & the Mohawks presently Schind & Cut it up we arrived at the <sup>17</sup>Carring place at fort <sup>17</sup>Nichleson abot 10 Clock & Traveled on in the Carriing place being very heavy the Snow being very dep & hard some times would Not bear At night campt about 4 miles from <sup>17</sup>Wood Creek being fair & warm Bearing E: of the N:
- 10 Wednesday about 10 clock we got to <sup>17</sup>Wood Creek found not strong enough to bear which was very dispoint but about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below we took on to the Creek & made a sled for our Luggag & traveled about 13 miles from the head of the Creek which [was] 18: [miles?] this Day very fair & warm Course North
- 11 Thirsdays full of Snow Showers in the morn we travell about 18 miles before noon About 3 miles from the falls we found the Creek open then we proceed to the fall on the Land where Bad Land here we found. [illegible] here I had the Luck to Light on a Buck & Kill'd being the first fresh meet we met with in our Journey Campd at the falls

\* Northumberland.

- about noon Cloudy at night but no falling weather  
North
- 12 Cloudy here we had a Council of the \*M: & I & ourselves & Concluded to tarry here & make some Beech Conoes & to send 2 Indians to view the <sup>18</sup>Drown Lands
- 13 fair warm weather we wen to [lacking in text] for some Elms & found 3 when we went to work upon them with warm water we pealed them with difficulty.
- 14 We went to the Conows & the they were fros so Stiff & the weather so Cold that there was no working Returnd at night Clear & Cold Extreordinary
- 15 Continues So Cold that the Creek Shut up that in one night we hauld our Conoes over the ice about a mile but was forced to heat water in Great Quantities & make fires all round them at nigh but did nothing.
- 16 I went with at Indian about 13 miles down the river on the ice to about break of day we returned found the Ice tho thin yet very good & strong we sot out about 8 Clock having got our Conoes on Sleads & traveld about 15 miles Down the river or <sup>18</sup>Drown Lands being obliged to Cary twice over very Difcult mounts obliged to cross the river Crossed about 9 clock very full of Snow fell into the Ice broke thro Severall places about N: E
- 17 Wednesday we proceed on the river about 20 miles near noth & the Ice good except were we first set out were we Crossed in our Conos being open Camped about 4 Clock about 9 miles Short of the Crown Point which is the entrance to the Lake Serene weather & not very Cold our course to Day has been near north
- 18: Thursday Snowd Last night & this morn the wind

\* Mohawk and Iroquois.

Excessive hard & at north the Snow blew so violently upon the river that it was but barly possible to travel being excessive Cold & our Camp being north we travelled about 10 miles & Camp<sup>t</sup> about 2 Clock upon Crown point which is the entrance of the Lake

- 19 continues very Cold we set out round Crown Point upon the Ice here we expected to find an End to the Ice but was mistaken we travelled about 9 mile & Stopped for our Indien that was behind & Walkt about 2 miles from our fire & found the Lake all open as far as we could See & the Ice between us & the fire very thin but our Indians were all Drunk haveing Stolen our rum & drank it so that Disapointed us for before morn we—the bay was all frose Up here still north
- 20 We in Expectation of its opening again & went to making a wooden Cono to brake the ice before us which was too thin to bear now Southerly Raw Cold weather
- 21 Sabath Day this Day we finished our Cono Memo here we over halld our Provisions & found not more then  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb p man & are 200 miles from \*Mont Royall the River Continuing too thin to venture we resolved to travel by land here 10 of our Indians Left us we had four now Left 2 men & 2 women they told us they had don as much as those we had left & they wold Leave us too we for our own security was obliged to give each of them a gun &c to proceed with us they Look a Little Dull to Leave there bark Canoes that we had bro: 60 miles thro Difficulty & Dangr to travell thro mountinous Desert for 200 miles
- 22 this Day according to our Last nights resolutions we set out thro the woods on the E. Side of the <sup>19</sup>Lake &

\* Montréal.



past over a neck of land about 4 miles & Over several bays to avoid the Craggy mountain & rocks but The Ice was with the Storm Drove up the Edges about 2 or 3 inches asunder & froze between which was prodigious tiresome At this rate we travelled about 12 miles Direct on our way about North now Clear

- 23 we passed at some Distance from the <sup>19</sup>Lake upon a N: Easterly Course which carried too far in the Course it being full of snow our Indian Pilot & we were bewildered about 3 hours then marched again towards the Lake over a very large Mon & passed about 2 miles down a Small Creek & Camped full of Snow all Day at times travelled about 12 miles
- 24 we set out early in the morning crossed the Creek & travelled about 8 miles to a bay on the E Side of the <sup>19</sup>Lake here we made a Sled & Crossed that bay about 5 miles the Ice seemingly Very Strong but in one Place very hobbling being wedged as before that broke Some of our Sled, we tarried about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour & travelled on the Ice toward the N Cape of the Bay that run into the main Lake which was open about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Cape the Wind blowing on Shore made the Ice Bing in Cakes Run Like the waves in so much that we were all afraid of Sinking & increased to that Degree that The one half returned & went back again I being the Last person here raised Ch<sup>s</sup> Killoy who was hurt & all beaten & fell in 2 or 3 times in the return but we got round the head Land & travelled on that wavering Ice about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 miles before we could Land at Last we from Cake to Cake ventured on shore & sent back, three men to See how those were that returned back they were all well & came to us & we camped One Indian missing all night here we trailed about 10: 12 Indians

which pasd but a few hours before & turne up that bay in to a Creek we missed them weither Luckey or not I cant tell, tis Extream Cold & I think beyond any I have felt 16 miles

- 25 Clear & Cold we Send 2 men to find the Indian which we missed who came with them to our Camp & about nine of the Clock we marched along the Shore of the \*great Lake on a Sandy beach about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles then crossed over a neck of Land to about 2 miles to french River that runs into the Lake there Down that river about 6 miles over a Camping place about 3 miles to a Large bay on the Lake here we made Sleds and crossed the Bay good Ice & Camped Clear & more moderate
- 26 We Set out Early & past upon the Ice on the L: between the N: E: Side & Some Long Island the Passage between being about 10: & 15 miles were we had a fine view for boath N. & S. & Could see no Land we travelled about 35 miles North the Ice being covered with about 3 Inches Snow but one of our men fell thro the Crack of the ise travelled till about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour after four & then Campt upon an Island calld †L Mote in N: end of Lake This Day was extream Cold the Wind at North & Clear till night then Cloudy & Like Snow
- 27 Snowd all night at Times in the morn abot 10 being full of Snow we set out for the ‡Schamley river accordingly 2 Clock being now fair & very hot we got to the head of Land of the river & Caryd across thus by reason of the Ice being broken & found the river open in the Chanell travelled Down on the Edg of the river on the No Est side of this about 12 miles. 22 to day weather now Clear & moderate

\* Lake Champlain.

† La Motte.

‡ Chambley on the Richelieu.

- 28 This travelled Down on the Side of the river about 4 miles & came upon Indien Tracks & about 40 rods from the river discovered their wigwam & 2 Indian men one of whom was at the taking of Mr <sup>20</sup>Hanson's family they could tell us no news The Ice being very rotten I fell in twice & Severall others but got all out safe we arrived at the falls about Sun Set which is about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the fort at <sup>21</sup>Chambley & travelled thro the woods in the night to the fort where we were recd & entertained very kindly by Mr Purncrest strong south wind & Snow & rain all night Travelled about 30 miles
- 1 March This day lay Still Sent to \*Mont Royall for permission to pass there the <sup>22</sup>Governor Arrived just as our Letters got there at night we had our return that we might go where we Pleased Mem<sup>o</sup> I viewd this fort as well as I could it Stands on a turn in the river tis built with Stone & Lime 200 foot Square a bastion in each Cornr about 33 or 30 foot height in the Lowest place about 45 at each corner 4 tiers of ports in the Bastion about 14 foot thick on the Sides houses built for which the sid are the sides of the houses
- 2 rid on sleds about  $\frac{1}{2}$  way to <sup>23</sup>Lounguil & there met Sund Gentlem who came on that purpose here we Stopt in the wood & Drank Wine & Brandy & then disposed of our selves in their Sleys & rid to Longuil where we was Entertained at Mr <sup>†</sup><sup>31</sup>Laplashs accot Capt <sup>25</sup>Jorden having marrid his wifes Sister About 3. Clock arrived at Montreal & were Sent to Come to the <sup>22</sup>Govr & he first asked how we did & recd our passes & Dismissed us we took up Lodgings at Mr L folluck

\* Montréal.

† L'Estage.

- 3 we dind with the <sup>22</sup>Govr & had Severall Gen to See  
us fair weather well recd
- 4 This day dine with the Lt. <sup>22</sup>Gov., Wm <sup>23</sup>Longuil &  
Sevrall Gentlemen finely treated fair weather  
here the Chieff of the Mohawks came to see us
- 5 visited the Govr according to his appointmt at 2  
Clock after noon & had a hearing before M. Lassas-  
sauna & <sup>23</sup>Longuill Govr of 3 river & \*monte royall  
hear we d<sup>d</sup> Our message about our Cap<sup>s</sup> & the warr  
& the <sup>22</sup>Govr answerd the Americans was not undr  
his Governmt. but at Last Confessed that the warr  
was Intirely upon and of their Land to which I  
answerd—that Could not be the reason because †N:  
H: is wishes no Controversy with them about Lands  
nor any thing else then He Said they was were the  
Same nations I answerd So was Albany he an-  
swerd Albany had not only asked but prayed him to  
order them not be set them and that is the reason  
they not molested I answerd he was the right per-  
son for the Govern to Send to in as much as he Could  
order them—he then answerd twas the Interest in  
the trade I told him that Could not possably be we  
Sold all Indian Comodites Cheaper then at Albany  
& peltry dearer he rose up and Seeming angry &  
Said the Indians would not make peace with out  
their Lands—& there asked us weather we would  
Speak with the Indians we all answerd if they  
would Speak with us we Could answer them—the  
<sup>22</sup>Govr told us if we had no father Instan he had his  
answer Ready—
- {6) did nothing but view the town
- 7 Sabath This Day nothing remarkable visited  
Mons Lestage at night

\* Montréal.

† New Hampshire.

- 8 St. Joseph Day Coll <sup>6</sup>Dudley & I went to visite the <sup>22</sup>Gover & to aske Leave of him for our men to go & Visite their friend &c The <sup>22</sup>Gover: discoursed imediatly about the war & told us we must Georges river or no peace we answed we could make no answer to the Land or any article of Peace but if his Lord S. was empowered by the Savages to treat we would assure him of their Safty, to our Governm & of their return where we might hear (here we d<sup>d</sup> what we had Drawn from our Instrutcon)
- 9 I visited madm \*Devoderall to have some talk with her about the affair &c—& Monsr \*Deverall Told me he would Send for the Indians & that our men should have Safty in going & returning accordingly appointed his Interpreter to goe with Cap <sup>25</sup>Jordon to St franceway—
- 10 Accordingly Capt <sup>25</sup>Jordan Set out with those of our men that had frinds in those Parts Cloudy
- 11 Nothing remarkable took a turn round the town being fair weather
- 12 This Day Cold went to Lup laky being a village about a Leag from Mont reall on the Country Side & about the Cyty has a Large Church fair
- 13 We had a visit from the Governr & had some talk about our affairs—he still denying Either Encoraged or Suplyd them with any Thing for the war—About 1 hour after we was told by a Mohawk that he perswaded him & Severall more of the Same tribe to go to warr agnt the English & that he fitted them out with Guns Boats Shot hatchet knives & Provision &c & that the nation by the hands of ther father had recd a belt of wampum to engage them in warr agn the Engl with a great many argumens but they refused—This he said he would tell to the Governr

\* de Vaudreuil.

face he being a warrier & So not fearfull at night  
the Preast forbid our Landlady to Dress flesh being  
[illegible]

- 14 Sabath fair weather & nothing remarkeable Save its  
being the Last Sabath in Lent the people of all  
Sorts Came from Church with pine Branches in their  
hands as a Ceremony of the Church of Rome
- 15 The <sup>22</sup>Govr invited us to Dine to Come about 9 Clock  
which we did & found peer <sup>26</sup>La Chap who talkd till  
dinner time with us told us the Indians would not  
be at Peace till the we Surrendred up all the Land to  
the E of Saco River we answerd him we desired  
none of the Indian Lands that we could Lay nothing  
to terms upon which the Indians & English must be  
at Peace but would venture to Say that the English  
would Loose all their Lives before they would Sur-  
rendr one foot of the Land that they had ever pos-  
sessed having surely purchased: it here we Dis-  
coursed on the bounds of Lacadie on the Possession  
& undoubted right the English had to Casco bay &  
Kennibek Sagadahock, & Likewise told the Govr  
what we heard from indian Ireqous that he Sent him  
Last fall agnt the English to war fitted him & sundry  
others out with guns amunition Provisions &c who  
killed one man & Captivated another now in his  
Lordships Gov & that the Indian Sd he was a warr<sup>r</sup>  
& if the Govr Denyed it he would tell it to his head  
& that their whole nation was assembled by orders of  
the Governr & recd by the hand of their father a belt  
desireing y<sup>m</sup> to go to warr in fine he Promised to  
assist us in any thing to accomodate the matters & if  
the Indian would agree to a peace he should be very  
glad &c
- 16 nothing remarkable fair
- 17 Nothin Don by night expect return of Capt Jordon

- 18 in the ev I went to see the <sup>22</sup>Gover found him Inclined after some time to Enter into the affairs being only his own family here I told him Convinced him of the Injustice of the war with our Governmt being as he Sd before Intirely on and of the Land at the E: I Likewise told we should after my return be his Enemy & Write to the King a g<sup>t</sup> his Proceedings and that we had abundance of reason more then ther Governm the reason we never had a Quarrel, Some about the death of the Indian which was killed which was long before the warr Settled to the whole tribes Satisfaction
- Mad<sup>m</sup> told me the Govr was Convinced & would use his Intrest with the Indians to Perswade them agnt ther Hostilities for the future. he Likewise told me that there was 300 Indians by this time amongst the English to revenge the Death of P: <sup>27</sup>Ralle & had he was afread done a great mischeaff 3 Days fair
- 19 Went a gunning with Mr Colling & Some one frence Gentleman about 4 mile up the river I killed 3 Ducks Lodged in a farmers one Lefaver house in fair
- 20 in the Morn being wet weather returned to the City —Coll <sup>28</sup>Thaxter Suppd with us to finish Lent being the Last Day as they abserve
- 21 Sabath Day keep house all Day
- 22 went to view the Ice on the river got about ½ mile a shower of rain Came to Quick upon us that we was all wet before we could recover our Lodging
- 23 we Dined Sieur \*Debo & had some Discourse about our affairs he told us he had sent for the Indians & would See that they was here & that he would use his Endeavours to Accomodate the affairs we told him all we Desired was Justice & that we ashed no fav<sup>r</sup> of his Lord Ship but to tell him that we would follo

\* de Vaudreuil.



them into his Cun<sup>r</sup>—and that if any of his Govern<sup>t</sup> Should Suffer thro the Indians means He must not blame the English So Adiew—

- 24 Nothing remarkeable Dudley went to See the \*Re-luses an order of the Roman Catholicks these men have a very Spacious building with Stone they mortifie them Selves all ways depend onley upon Providence & receive nothing what is freely given to them bare footed & bare headed the gave Us after Shewing us their Habitation Chapel & a Draft of bear which is the onley bear I drunk since I left Albany

- 25 Nothing remarkable

26 ———

- 27 Saturday

- 28 Sabath I visited the <sup>22</sup>Govr about the Captives he told me I must pay what the french Had payd for them but that he would See y<sup>e</sup> Acco<sup>n</sup> & that they should be Just & noways Extravigant

- 29 nothing

- 30 I visited the <sup>22</sup>Govr with the rest of the Comp & had a great Deal of Discourse to the Same Purpose as before the father <sup>26</sup>Superiour being Present who betrayd his Ignorance (much to our advantage) about the Lands that the abinacas Demand at the Es ward who Said was bout 5 Leags they Demanded from Saco to Georges river but we Confuted him by a map of his own making & by once that was Impressed here deman'd for one prisor 200 Livers which he had told me 2 Days agoe Cost 100: & Yesterday 130: The <sup>22</sup>Govr told him he Should have 130 that he just now Cut off 500 L from 800 In a mans accot for a captive that he did not live by getting money & ord<sup>d</sup> us if we redeemed him to pay 130

- 31 Nothing remarkeable

\* A branch of the Franciscan order.



- 1 April Nothing
- 2 I waited the Govr found him in a very good Humor told me he would Send again for the Indians & he believed they would not be long before they would return I told him Coll Dudley & myself would go home & Leave Coll \*<sup>28</sup>Hunter to hear what the Indians had to say he promised to send his son as a surty of w<sup>t</sup> he had said [original entry crossed over by last two lines and now illegible] the Govr & the Gentlemen from the Massachusetts Likewise he promised us to Send his <sup>29</sup>Sone with us to tell the Govrment that he had Done what Lay in his Power to quiet the Indians & Desired that we would tarry till the Indians came In that he would Send Down to St ffrances to fetch them up & that then we Should go Imediately
- 3 nothing remarkeable
- 4 Do Sabath Day
- 5 I visited the <sup>22</sup>Gover & he Confirmed his promise of his <sup>29</sup>sones going & in the afternoon we went about a Leage Down to See Mr <sup>24</sup>Storess Daughter who is very well marryd to a french man a farmer & Lives very Grandly they have 5 Child 3 m & 2 female
- 6 The <sup>22</sup>Govr had an accot from Chambly that the Indian that Coll <sup>14</sup>Shulier has sent to Albany was taken by a Sergent & that he told them his errant was to carry Letters & the <sup>22</sup>Gov resented it very highly & was very angrey I went with Mr Colling at the desire of the rest of the Gentle to passify him found him not well in Body nor mind but told him how the matter was he Said he had Granted all the request we had asked & that we should Send one of his Indians with out his knowledge he took as an affront but in about 1 hour we Left him in a very good humour & for gave the affront

\* Thaxter.

- 7 Rain all Day one L bare told me the distance from  
\*mesisquack a Crost the wood, to mosquosh river about  
5: L from Shamble about 3: which is about 12 Dis-  
tance
- 8 Waited on the <sup>22</sup>Govr About our Captaives that was  
purchased by by the french at St. ff: & 3 rivers he  
told us that we Should goe & that he would Send  
possitive orders for their coming that the Inter-  
preter he Intended Should goe was gone on the Same  
arrent to the mohawks wh<sup>h</sup> was about 30 mile above  
upon his return he Shold go Down the river
- 9 Nothing Done
- 10 Went to <sup>22</sup>Govr The Interpreter return & he ord<sup>d</sup> a  
batoe to goe & gave accord to his word orders for  
their Carry at Sapra
- 11 Sabath Day Capt <sup>25</sup>Jordan went Down the river to  
St. ff after the Captives in a birch Conoa with one  
french man & 2 of our men
- 12 Monday—about noon about 15 of the Enemy arrived  
at †Mount royall rain & snow all day at times—
- 13 gave ye mohawk Privatly a Belt for to Speak to the  
Enemy & there wants

The <sup>22</sup>Gov: sent us word by Mr Collongs that if we  
had any thing to Say to the Indians & would Come  
in the After noon he would send for them but the  
Gentleman did not his arrant as the Govr Desired  
but told us the Govr. wanted to Speak with us when  
we Came we found 2 Jesuists with the Govr. & he  
demand<sup>d</sup> of Mr Collings why he did him no notice  
that we would Come as he had desired he told his  
Lordship he did not understand him but the Jesuist  
& Gov insisted on Our beginning with the Indians  
upon which Condition he would Send for them we  
told his Lordship that he Surprized us to mention

\*Missisquoi.

† Montréal.

any Such thing when we from our first arrivall declared we had no arr<sup>t</sup> to the Indians unless they Should desire a peace we had power to Conduct them to the English Govermt: with Safety on any Treaty they Imediately begun upon the Land we told them we had nothing to Say about that but told his Lord ship we had Convinced him that they were the Egressors & that he had Stopt us to hear their Story face to face & if they would Say any thing to us we were not onley ready to hear but to answer them—they have ben kept out of Sight Dureing the Time of their being in the Cyty till about 7 Clock P: M: 2 came under a Pretence to See Coll <sup>14</sup>Schuliers to our Lodging we Carefully avoided Speeking to them Save about our Captives where they were give them a Dram & they Smok<sup>d</sup> one pipe & Dispersed

- 14 we went to the Govrs clear to buy Conoes for our voyage & had it there being an act ags. it in Evening I Saw 2 Enemys who told me they had <sup>30</sup>Rollings Children & would sell them for 400 Livers apeice I told them I had not Liberty to Buy them but I understood their mother would be here one day who had made friends, & no D<sup>t</sup> would be in a Capacity to redeem them ffoul weather
- 15 in after noon the Chieff of the nepising Came to See us & after the usuall Complem<sup>t</sup> of a Dram &c they told us that they to hear the Story from us between the Indians & us which we related to them but Quite Different from they had had from the Childrn for So they Call the Abinachas upon which they declared they were uterly agn<sup>t</sup> the warr from the beginning & beged y<sup>t</sup> we would See and Ent not to it we told them we had not powers to treat with them about a Peace but is as much as abinac In were Come up to

Speak with us we would assure them a Safe Conduct to Boston where they might treat of Peace & if they could not agree upon articles they Should be Safely returned they answered that was very kind? they would perswad there tribe to it we sopose y<sup>m</sup> from the

- 16 The mohawks returned the Belts which was given them & told us that when they came to their Town their old men Liked and approved of it very well & according Send a young man with Some wampum to the enemies to Desire them to Come to their Town to Discourse about that affair the Indians Seemed to Like it at first & Said they would goe but upon Second Considerations Said they would Enquire of the Gover: & went accordingly Upon their return the Storey was altered they returned the wampum & Said they would not goe which affronted the mohawks we had an Invitation to dine with the Governor
- 17 Accordingly we dine with the <sup>22</sup>Govr while at Dinr the Captives arrived from St ffranceway who Brot us an Imperfect account that there was a row with the Indians that 50 or 60 Indians were killd on Some Branch of Piscatagua river that the Indians at St ffran were in alarm & that Some of them was returned home very much affreid—& that one was wounded in the thy—After the Eve I went to wait on the Govr. about the Captives perticular Mrs. <sup>30</sup>Rollings he told me She was yet in the Indians tho in the hands of the french &c he told me he would use his utmost Indeavours to get her he Likewise said if The Gentlemen Com would come in after noon on the morrow he would Have abinachey & would perswade them in to a good Humour & that they Should Speak to us first tho he said twas but a

trifell we might Speak to them first I told him I acted according to my Instruction which directed me not Speake to them unless came & made overture of peace then I could offer them Conduct to N E: &c at times ffair & ffoul

- 18 Sabath In the morn I waited on the <sup>22</sup>Govr: about Mrs. <sup>30</sup>Rollings and English Prisoners, at Three Rivers he told before but passt a Letter to the Comander about her & a Possative order for her to Come up if She was bought by the french—Dispatched 2 men on Purposse in the Afternoon we went to the Genralls to meet the Enemies where we told them that our err<sup>t</sup> into this Country was to the Generall but in as much as they had desired to See us we Was Glad to See them they Asked us if we could make no proposals of Peace we told them no they then told us if the English would remove 1 mile West of Saco river & build them a Church & restore them their minister & they would be brothers ag<sup>n</sup> we told them we had no Warr<sup>t</sup> to Dispute but if they were amind to Dispute that mat<sup>r</sup> they might Have Save Conduct with us to Boston or Piscataqua & for their Safety not onley in their Passage but while there & for to See Justice Don them his L. S: would Send his Sone with them they answered that This was the onley place to Conclude a peace being y<sup>t</sup> the Nations was near & Could Come readyly to be witnesses—then his Lordship told them By Pere <sup>26</sup>La Chap that Perhapps their Demands was unreasonable & desired them to Speak what they would Consent to but that matter was not fairely told the Indians as our Interpreter told us However the Jesuit being there Clouded the affair So we Broke up
- 19 waited for Govern Dispatche a Cannoe which we bought for 36 L run to the Bar &c

- 20 waited on the <sup>22</sup>Governour & recd his Letters & ther dispatches & took leave & fitted Every thing for our Journey & about 10 Clock Put Down the river in our Conoe about 30 miles & Campt Early for that some of our Company was yet behind here I killd one wood Duck the river runs N E—Wind fresh at South West here about Sun down Mad<sup>m</sup> <sup>31</sup>L Stage over tooke us a Mircht wife bound for N: E: to See here relatives she being an English Wo: Daughter to Mr Plaisted of York—
- 22 We Set out Early & traveld in our Conoes Down the river untill we came to the mouth of Shambly river were Stopd at South the men told us to be careful for the Indians, intended us a mischeff we travell'd up y. river about        miles being ags<sup>t</sup> a Strong Stream we Saw 3 or 4 Indians Couch behind a fence which we were Zelous to have Spies we found a Convenient place & Campt kept watch all night
- 23 we Sot our about Sun rising & paddled about 6 Leags up the river where we saw a number of the Enemy we Could not Count them because of the wood There was Six canoes that Lay nere the water, we Said nothing to them nor they to us but we went a Shore at the first house after being about 8 miles the man [?] told us they had ben there & that the Chief told him that the Gentle were at mount royall & came to the Gover to make a peace but twas not in his power & that upon our return he would follow us he told them that we Should Certainly Carry frenchmen with us they told him they Should See to that when the Time Came we proceeded up the river to Chambly fort where we arrived about 4 Clock Showed our pass port &c here Mr <sup>24</sup>Leguil overtook us who brot an order from the <sup>22</sup>Govr for a Guard of 6 men we supped till near Sun set & then

- passed ab<sup>t</sup> 1 mile where we Camp<sup>t</sup> at the falls we travelld 25 mils S: fair
- 24 we got all our Luggage & Conoes above the rifts and falls at the fort & which is about 6 miles & proceeded about 2 miles further & then Camp<sup>t</sup> on the West Side of the river
- 25 Sabath Rain this Day till aboute 4 Clock then Cleared up & we moved up above the other falls about 2 Leag
- 26 we proceeded Early in the morn & passed up the river about 25 miles into the <sup>19</sup>Lake & passed on the West Side of the Lake till about 4 Clock & Camp<sup>t</sup> being faire we travelled about 45 miles to Day
- 27 rain in the morn about 2 Clear we Set out being then Clear & over the great travers which is about 12 miles from Side to Side and Lodged at the So West Side of it we got this Day 60 mile on our Journey fair
- 28 we Sot out about Sun  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour high & pas'd a Cross the <sup>19</sup>Lake to Crown point which is called the End of the Lake the guard Left us over there for we Continued about 25 miles up the river in all about 70 miles & Camp<sup>t</sup> on the west Side of the <sup>18</sup>Drownd Lands Calld so because the country was all over flown on the wood side
- 29 we was again Early & passed thro the <sup>18</sup>Drown Lands where we met the Indians that was sent with the Letters to New England & he Brot advice of the 10 Indians that was Kiled by Some of our People we passed the Little falls at the Entrance of <sup>17</sup>Wood Creek & Continued ag<sup>t</sup> the Stream about 15 miles & Camp<sup>t</sup> on the west side fair & very warm 45 miles
- 30 we prosseed as Early as the Sun Shone on the Creek that we could See the Sunk Logg & Ship. we got to fort <sup>17</sup>Nicholson abt 10 Clock which is 3 miles from



the head of the Creek were Land all but what was necessary to transport the Canoes we got to the head of the Creek abt 12 & Proceeded to Carry all our things about 4 miles on the Carring place & Lodged at Our Old Camp where we Lodgd when we passed up Rained & hindred our proseedings—

- 1 May We left mad<sup>m</sup> Cono And passed on with our Lougaxe one half at a time being too heavey & being all absent from our Camp mad<sup>m</sup> had ord<sup>d</sup> a fire to Day her tent which was ticken & while we were absent it fired & burnt almost up—we got all our things & got Down to Sarritogoe about Sun Set Stopt at Bloods sometime
- 2 Sabath Now rain the wind at N Coll <sup>e</sup>Dudley & my Self with one Cono Set Down the River in order to Send for our horses but it Cleard up about 10 Clock & the rest followed us & all arived about 5 Clock at Allbany Safe & Sent for our horses Imediately Lodged at Capt Collings Now faire & Clear
- 3 This morn rain till about 11 Clock then Cleard up & we Sent all the Captives [?] on foot towards Westfield & Delivered Each of them a gun Seyany & Chapman had each of them a Gun of mine—One of our Indians being about to return I wrote to the Govr Son Monsieur <sup>29</sup>Croaniell a Letter as follows—in the afternoon waited on the Comision Monsr:

I Should be very ungratefull Should I omite by the first Opportunity after my Safe arrivall to acknowledge The Civility I have recd from yr fathers family in Genl. perticularly for the Last that of the Guard on our Journey which was shorte & pleasant beyond expectations being but 7 days from Shambley to Allbany—upon our arrivall here greate Inquirey was made what we had Effectd at Canada &



how we found matters their Mentioned your fath<sup>r</sup> Generosity & Civility to our Persons we Likewise Left with the Comissionrs at Albany Some few remarks respecting his Govm & our own the head of which are as follows

That your father had Rcd a message from this Govt to Intreat & pray him to restrain Our Enemy from molesting This Prov. which was far Different he said from our Demands—

2 That his Lordship was very much displeased that this Govn. Should pretend to build a fort at the Onondagas river & that he would pull it Down if any Should be built which was Contrary to the Article of Peace between the two Crowns as a for M. <sup>23</sup>Lonquil goin up in to that Contrary with Souldiers

3 That His Lordship had So much Intrest with the five nations that he Could Set them at war with the Subjects of Great B

4 That we knew the Abinacas was Suplyed & Encouraged in the war by the Gov: m<sup>t</sup> of Canada in the war ag<sup>n</sup> Ne Engl<sup>d</sup>

5 The unreasonable Demands which the Abinacas made by the Jesuit fathers with respect to their Lands taking in all Lands except the Garrison of Annapolis that we Should build their Town & restore their Dead fathers to them

6 That notwithstanding his Lordship promised we Should have all the Captives in the hands of the french as the were purchased from the Indians they Demanded & recd Considerable more

These are the heads of what we have Left at York Gov when we get to our respective govermt I shall Do my Self The Hon & Justice to give y<sup>m</sup> the heads of our returns to them—& Sr. shall always Esteem his Lordship for the Generosity & Civility he Shewd

to our persons & Shall never fail to mention it But his Suplying the Abinacas & Encouraging the other nations in the warr is So opposite to Harmony between our Princes that I cant believe he has any Instructions from the King of france that will Justify him & am affraid will Cause him a great Uneasiness from the Court of france where we Shall represent his affairs I have no news only that a Partie of our Volunteers met with 10 Indian men & Killd them all at one Shot & Carried their Scalps to Boston & recd a 1000 pounds I hope His Lordship will reconsider & Doubt not but I shall See you with Some of the Enemy at boston or Elsewhere before the fall of the year

I am with Due regards Sr to his Lordship family

Your most Sincere friend

& most Humble & most

Obedient Servt

T A

- 4 This morn we had a Treaty with the french mohawks which was as follows is Brothers—We rejoyce that it came to pass that Some of your Tribe came with us from Canada & that we all Safely arrived here in Albany we are very Sensable that caynawaga & Schohanady Indians our Breatheren have ben faithfull & true to the agreemt & treaty of Peace made with us in this Place & Look upon such upright Carriage as a Great happyness both to our Breatheren of those tribes as well as our Selves we do now again renew & Confirm that treaty & Desire it may Continue forever between us here we gave a Belt — our Breathern ye Cagnawagas & other tribes yt made that treaty with us are very Sensible of the difficulty yt is between & the Abinacagua Indians and altho we desire nothing more then to Live in Peace

with them & Deal honestly & farely & for this we that are here present as you know have taken the hand to offer them peace if they have a minde therefor Yet we have not Prevaled on them & beleiving Our Brethern the Cagnawaga & Other Indians to have Some Influence over those that are at warr with us we do therefor (as the Governour of Canada has alsoe advised you) desire that By Some proper way & means you our Breatheren will advise & Influence those Indians the Abinagues to See us & hear Concerneing peace & thise to be don as Soon as Possable to Prevent as Soon as Possable to Prevent any more Blood being Spilt

*A Belt*

If upon our Bretherns motion the Abinagues incline to peace & will notifie us thereof & a peace be agreed on therefor we Desire that Some of our Brethren as Deputies from our Tribes may be Present & See the Justice of our Side & be wittnesses thereto that So no future misunderstanding may acruce & we desire that these things now Said may be Carried home to yr Tribes & that you will Set your Selves about So good & great a work & So pleasing to God & all good men—

*Belt*

Whereas it has ben proposed to us that yr people may come & hunt on Connecticut River near us we do Invite you there to provided first that some methods may be found out whereby we may distinguish you from our Enimies & Some of Our People Shall go out with you—

According to Custom they always return as they receive but they being but few & it being to their whole Tribes they promise to deliver our message to all the old men warriors & Souldiers & would do it faith-

fully as he comes them being what was very pleasing & to them & very good & that we Should hear from them as Soon as possible—The Comiss. invited us in ye afternoon In the afternoon we drank a Glass of wine with the Comissioners again & the Indians Desired they might be there to Speak with them about an Errant to which they Brot from Canada Last Winter those was the Indians which we tracked and Concerned about—according they repeated Some of their message By Some wampum & then asked weither they might rehearse what we had Said to them in the morn accordingly we repeated it to ym We Likewise gave the Comissioners Some remarks which we had made at Canada relating to the Governmt & our own which is as follows—Viz—We the Subscribers having been at Canada on an Arrant from the Governments of New Hampr & the Massachusetts Concerning the Unjust war the Abinacgae or Eastern Indians have with the afore Sd. Governmt. & the Gover. of Canada his assisting & abetting them therein thinck Proper to Acquaint the Comissioners of the Indian Affairs in Albany & by them the Governr of York of Some transaction in the french Country which may be worthy of Observations After we had delivered Our Message Moun.<sup>22</sup>Vaudreuill the Gov: of Canada told us that our Errand was not as he had recd. one from the Gover of New York to pray him to restrain those Indians from meddling with yt Prov: which he had Don upon y<sup>r</sup> Earnest request whereas our demand was not of that nature—Monseur Vaudreuill was very angry that the Govermt of New York Should pretend to build any Block house or fortification on or near the river of Onontaga & told us that he Should Look on such a Proceeding as a violation of ye Peace made at

\*Utrick & would Certainly Demolish any Such Building & accordingly at this very Juncture Monsr. <sup>23</sup>Longuil who is the Second man in the Govment of Canada is gone up into the Unontaga & Seneca Country with a considerable detachment of french Souldiers his business we do not pretend to Say but we are very apt to think that Such officers & men being in that Country can in no ways tend to the Continuing those five nations In their allegiance & dependance on his Maj King George—

Mon: <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuill told us frankly & plainly that he Could at any time Set the five nations of Iroquois expressly Excepted in the treaty of Utreck as depending on the British dominions on the English & Cause them to Kill & Captivate the Subjects of ye King—

Mon: <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil has by himself or others So farr Instigated the Abinagues to make Demand on the Governmt of the Massachu: of thirty Leagues on the Sea Cost all with in the Grant of that Prov: from the Crown of Great Britain & in which has ben Settled Severall Town & many hundred Inhabitants & forts built by order from home & Some of it Possessed upwards of four score years This the same has ben fairly Purchased & possessd as aforesd & asking those Indians how far their Demands Eastward yr answer was in the Presents of the Governr <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil the whol Country of Lacada or nov Scotia Excepting only the fort of Annapolis Royal notwithstanding the Sd Country of Lacada belongs to the Brittish Crown & these unreasonable Indians was Countinanced by the Sd Governour and a numerous Company of french who heard all their Discourse— The Sd Indians told us plainly that they would have

\* Utrecht.

no peace with the Sd Two governments unless all the Sd Land was delivered up: the forts Demollished the Church at Neridgwak rebuilt the Plunder there taken returnd their <sup>27</sup>Prest restored to them who was killed in that action at the head of our Indian Enemies as he had often ben before we Demanded an answer to our Proposals made to the <sup>22</sup>Governr of Canada in writting to Prevent any mistake he would not give any such answer under his hand tho at the Same time he had not Encouraged the Indians in the war not with Standing the Contrary was provd by many Letters of his to the Prest <sup>27</sup>Ralle & other Papers & Letters taken By the English at Severall times—The sd <sup>22</sup>Governour on our demand of the Captive answerd as for those in the Indians hands he would do nothing as for those in the french hands we Should have them paying what they Cost & we could not have them without purchassing of them at any Price their masters were pleased to demand & the purchas Consideration in many Exceedinly advanced from the Originall or first Cost by all which it plainly appears what abuses hardships & Intollerable burthen his Maj good Subjects lye under Under being used more Like Brute Creatures then men & Christian and Calls aloud upon all men under the King to Send a helpling to get the aforesd Governments out of this Unjust warr—

- 6 rain all Day. Lay Still & made up our accot. of the Journey
- 7 our horses arrived albany about 1 Clock we paid a visit to Mr <sup>13</sup>Ranslers & about 5 Clock Crossed the river being accompany'd by Severall of the Comisn & other Gentlemen of the City when we Saw our

horses they Look nothing but the Image of Death but there was no relief [?] in the Case

we mounted about Sun Set & went over to Kenderhook got there about 12 Clock but 3 of our horses tired & they Lay out all night

8 we waited till about noon for Mr <sup>14</sup>Schulier & <sup>13</sup>Ransler and as Soon as they Came up we Set for \*<sup>12</sup>houseattonnack our men that tired their horses Set all out on foot we arrived at \*houseattonnick at Sun set our men about 11 Clock we meat a Guard of 12 men Swam our horses over the river at night—2 horses tired

9 Sabath day we Sot out about Sun rising about noon Coll Dudly horse tired & 4 more that they was obliged to take the Souldiers horses & Leav there own on mountains arrived at Westfield about Sun set again Lodged at <sup>32</sup>Ingersoll—

10 moved about 2 Clock after refreshing our horses as well as ourselves & rid to Springfield about 8 or 10 mile here we Crossed Connecticut river

11 mounted about 8 with Severall Gentlemen & Soldiers & arrived at †Quabauge alias brookfield about 11 our by Sun 30 miles

12 mounted about 8 & rid to ‡Lester before noon past worster & westborough & Lodged at Marlebrough & at 11 Clock heard of the misfortune of Cap Lovell & Company being Dislodged

13 Mounted Early & rid thro Sudbury Westtown Watertown Newtown Cambridge brookline & roxbury to Boston got there about 8 of the Clock at night—

14 Set out from Boston & rid to Ipswich about 12 at night—


\* Housatonic, now Great Barrington.

† Quabang, now Brookfield.

‡ Leicester.







THIS BOULDER FROM THE HILL-SIDE  
IS SET HERE BY  
CITIZENS OF CHARLESTOWN  
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE  
UNION HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF  
CHARLESTOWN, N.H.  
AND  
SPRINGFIELD, VT.  
AND OF THE  
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS  
IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
TO MARK THE SITE OF THE  
OLD FORT, BUILT IN 1743.  
DEDICATED, AUGUST 30, 1904,  
BEING THE 150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE INDIAN RAID.



# BRIEF RELATION

of the

Times, Events and Actors in the foregoing  
compiled from the best authorities and  
official sources, by Capt. Geo. A. Gordon,  
Genealogist of the Society of Colonial  
Wars in the State of New Hampshire



## Brief Relation

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Two years before the date covered by the events narrated in this manuscript, Col. Samuel <sup>33</sup>Shute, the royal governor of the province of New Hampshire and of the Massachusetts Bay for eleven years, had resigned and departed to England; and John <sup>8</sup>Wentworth, New Hampshire born and a successful ship-master and merchant at Portsmouth, who had been, in succession to George Vaughan, appointed by King George, lieutenant governor of the province of New Hampshire, became the provincial executive. This is notable as marking the close of political identity of New Hampshire with Massachusetts; though for a few succeeding governors, the incumbents were the same, yet the affairs of each province were separately administered; and the long continued and persistent efforts of the Massachusetts men, both in politics and in religion, to absorb New Hampshire and consolidate all of northern New England into one province, came to an end and was forever abandoned.

Peace, apparently, had settled upon the New Hampshire community, and new towns were incorporated in the name of the King. Crops were abundant. The forests supplied naval stores, masts and lumber; the fisheries and the hemp production added a valued quota to the stock of the merchants, who developed a brisk and remunerative trade with the motherland and with the continent. Portsmouth ships visited every European port; and the wares of Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and Great Britain could be found in Portsmouth warehouses. Though the southern boundary was

yet unsettled, owing to the stubborn grip which the Bay province maintained upon the border territory which she asserted was hers, the settlements upon the Piscataqua and the Merrimack were thriving and prosperous. The Scotch-Irish were coming into the province in large numbers and were exhibiting their characteristic industry and sobriety. With the Indian natives, New Hampshire ever held peaceful relations; with the sparse number within her limits intercourse was friendly; and an effort to establish trading posts among them was maturing, delayed and ultimately doomed to failure, because of the distrust and apprehension felt by the tribes toward the Massachusetts settlements in the province of Maine.

Suddenly, the Indians became menacing and war parties, from outside, invaded the province. To quiet and meet these demonstrations, expeditions under Lovewell, <sup>16</sup>Thomas Westbrook, <sup>35</sup>Moulton and <sup>34</sup>Harmon, resulting in the killing of Paugus and Father <sup>27</sup>Rasle, were successfully prosecuted. These successes invited revenge and ravaging parties soon disquieted and distressed the frontier.

During the Indian war of 1723-'24, the governor of the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England had sent a delegation to the Six Nations, of New York, with whom the Bay province was at peace, with a view to secure their efforts, as altogether the most prominent and most forcible of the Indian powers in the north, to restrain the Eastern Indians (dwellers beyond the Kennebec) and pacify them. In furtherance of this object, a deputation from the Mohawks met a similar deputation from the Penobscots and the Micmacs, at Boston. But the quarrel of the General Court with the executive and apprehension of smallpox rendered the convention inconsequential. Col. John <sup>37</sup>Stoddard, of Northampton,

was commissioned to continue the overtures to the Iroquois, and after several conferences, without result agreeable to the mind of Massachusetts, Colonel Stoddard submitted his farewell to the Indians:

'Tis now more than a year since the Commission from the Massachusetts Bay tendered you the hatchet against the Eastern Indians which you took and laid by your side to use in case they would not hearken to proposals of peace which you did propose to them at Boston, with threatening, in case they would not hear you.

To this the Iroquois replied, in September, 1724:

That the Eastward Indians had answered and said that, in order to peace with the Boston government, they did desire two things, viz: the Return of the Land; and, secondly, the Return of the Hostages; and, from that we think the method respecting peace to lye with you; and, inasmuch as there is peace between the two Crowns of England and France, that the matter of peace lieth with you.

All Mankind is not without thinking: and our thoughts are that the delivering up the captives (meaning the Hostages) is the likeiest way for Peace.

\* \* \* \* \*

We would not have you take it that we forsake you: for why should we do it neither, brother, would we do it; and, upon this, we lay down a Belt of Wampum.

At this juncture, prudently and wisely foreseeing hostilities, the government of Massachusetts, then under the skilful and able administration of Lieut.-Gov. <sup>38</sup>Dummer, had conceived the idea of a friendly deputation from the English colonies to the French governor of Canada, whom they considered the influential instigator of Indian raids, the source of their military supplies, and the ready asylum and retreat of the warriors after the forays. To this end, the governor addressed the executives of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire in November, 1724, agreeable to a vote of the General Court, which authorized the same, as follows:

The following Vote Passed both Houses respecting a Message to be sent to Monsieur <sup>22</sup>Vandrieul, Governor of Canada, viz:

Resolved, that his Honour the Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> be Desired, in the Name of this General Court, by an Express earnestly to Move his Excellency,

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Governo<sup>r</sup> Burnet, to Appoint and Order a suitable person of his Government to join with any Person or Persons that may be appointed here, to repair to Mons<sup>r</sup> <sup>22</sup>Vandrieul, Governor of Canada, & there Demand all & every of his Majestie's subjects, that have been Captivated by the Indian Enemy & Carried into & Detained in any Part of his Government, And Likewise demand that the said Governour Vandrieul withdraw the Countenance & Assistance which, in violation of the Treaty of Utreicht & Contrary to the friendship and Alliance between the two Crowns, he has given to the said Indians in the Prosecution of their Unjust War Against his Majesties subjects of these Colonys, Otherwise, if our Friend Indians, Who have with Difficulty been Restrained, should in Pursuit of the Enemy Indians Commit the Like Hostilities upon the french families, who dwell Promiscuously with them, as have been by the french Indians Committed upon the Inhabitants of this Province, the Blame will be entirely owing to his Conduct, And Likewise Inform him, That if the Indians shall still Persist in the War against us, The several English Governments will find themselves Obligated with their United force, by the Help of God, to Prosecute and Pursue them to the uttermost.

And That his Honour the Lieut<sup>t</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> be also Desired, in the Name of this Court, by the same Express, to move the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governour Talcot, & the Government of Connecticut, As Also the Governments of Rhode Island & New Hampshire to join a Commission<sup>r</sup> from each Governm<sup>t</sup> in the same Affair.

In Council, 25 Nov 1724

Read & Concurred

Consented to

Wm <sup>38</sup>DUMMER.

[Mass. Archives.

Governor <sup>37</sup>Burnet, of the province of New York, replied:

New York 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1724

S<sup>r</sup>

I received the favour of yours, of the 30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, by the Express, on the 14<sup>th</sup> at night, and have made all convenient Dispatch to return you an Answer; after that I had taken the Opinion of the Council, which you will find enclosed, and in which Opinion I cannot but agree with them, Since I look on the Threatening the French Governour with the Insults of our friend Indians, in Case of his not complying, tho<sup>h</sup> Expressed ever so cautiously, naturally makes us responsible for what they may do.

And by our threatening to pursue the Eastern Indians *to the uttermost*, must be understood into Canada, which will be entering that Country in a hostile manner; and this my Instructions expressly forbid, in these words.

Provided always that you do not by Colour of any power or Authority hereby given you, commence or declare War without our knowledge and particular Commands therein, except it be against Indians upon Emergencys, wherein the Consent of the Council shall be had, and speedy Notice given thereof unto us.



## BRIEF RELATION.

And as to entering into a War with the Eastern Indians, it is what the Assembly of this Province did, in 1722, refuse to contribute to, which Resolution of theirs I then communicated to your Government, and therefore need not now send you a Copy of it.

Under these Circumstances, a Message to the Governour of Canada, which this Government is not able to support by any one Action, in Case of Refusal, would be not only of no use, but of very ill Consequence by acquainting him with our feebleness.

I see no reason to expect that our Assembly will be prevailed upon to alter their Resolutions; But I cannot have an opportunity of trying that, till after Harvest next, it being impracticable to meet them while the River continues shut up, and the Affairs of New Jersey obliging me to meet that Assembly in the Spring: So that upon the whole, tho' my Wishes and Intentions are to serve your Province to the utmost of my Power, I find myself intirely incapable of joining with you in the present Proposal, or any part of it.

Being with great Esteem,

S<sup>r</sup>

Yours most obedient  
humble Servant  
W. <sup>sr</sup>Burnet

The government of Connecticut replied:

Hartford Decemb<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1724

S<sup>r</sup>

I have Received Yours, of November 30<sup>th</sup>, with the Enclosed Referred to therein, and Wish that a Copy of the Act of Your Assembly, respecting the Message to Canada, had also been Inclosed which Your Com<sup>r</sup> Can Yet Supply.

I have advised with the Gentlemen of the Councill, that I Could at this Season with Convenience Speak with, and am not Unsenceible of the great difficulty and Charge of the Warr with the Eastern Indians hath bro<sup>tt</sup> upon the whole Province under Your Comand. I Wish this Government were able to Render the Circumstances of Your Province (in that affair) more Easie; but as to what Your Hon<sup>r</sup> Intimates respecting Sending Messingers to Canada, altho' that project Seemeth Likely to make Mons<sup>r</sup> Vandrevill Senceible that his Conduct Cant be Justified, neither will it well support the french Cause when the Same Methods shall be Taken by New England against Canada, the Letting Loose the Indians (as Intimated in Yours) will doubtless give Conviction when those things proper to Convince Reason fail; and therefore 'tis to be hoped at Sight of it at a distance, as Represented by messingers, may do Something with that Governour.

But Yet, would further propose to Your Hon<sup>rs</sup> Adviseiment, whether it may not be proper to Close the Message to M. <sup>22</sup>Vandrevill with a representation, that it is Very Apparent that our Indian Enemy have Such a dependence on him to Support them in the Warr, that he Can Easily reduce them to Quietness, and that his Exerting himself in So good a Work (as reducing those Indians to Order would be) may hapily prevent many Mischieffs, that Seem to Threaten us, as well as the people under his Comand; and also give us a Special Instance of

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his good Neighbourhood; and if this or any thing Else, proper to Insert in the Message to the Governour of Canada might gain him to Influence the Indians to peace, it would be well; but if he Should Slight the motion of being an Instrument to gain a peace for us, I think he would Still be the Less Excusable, and must Thank himself when he is Taught by other Means.

But Yet, after all must Let Your Hon<sup>r</sup> Know that it is not in my power with the Councill to Comply with Your desire, and if I Should Call our Assembly together, (who can only Authorize a person to go upon the errand you mention,) I fear the Same Scruples, (as when Col<sup>o</sup> Stoddard was with us,) will Still be Started, which were principally two; first, that the Indians had been wronged in their Lands: Secondly, that the Hostages, received by Your Government of the Indians, were only to Secure the payment of Some Beavours, which the Indians Say they have Since paid, and therefore the Warr not Just on the English Side. These things our people have had Confirmed to them by many persons (and Some of distinction) of Your Government. I would Charitably hope these reports are wholly groundless. I should be very Unwilling to Entertain Such things without the Clearest proofs. Notwithstanding which, in Order to Satisfy our Assembly, possibly it may be best to Send to me the fullest accounts that may be Come at. Our Late Very Hon<sup>ble</sup> and Excellent Govern<sup>r</sup> Saltonstall, Sometime before his death, received one of Your Treaties with the Eastern Indians, which now Can<sup>t</sup> be found; doubtless Treaties and other Writings respecting the Eastern Lands, if Communicated to our Assembly, might be of Service; and a Copy of the Entry, made when the Said Hostages were delivered up, (which Entry Certainly doth Include what they were received for,) will Certainly Satisfy our Assembly how the Matter is as to the Hostages. Yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> won<sup>t</sup> think it strange that there is need to Satisfy our Assembly in these things, when You consider our people had the reports from Among Your Selves, as is above hinted; and that what persons Confess against themselves is Easily beleived and in many things these wants no other proof. I have Insisted the more Largely that, if possible, I might prevent all difficulties; for I would always Cultivate that good Understanding that hath been between the Two Governments.

By Order of the Governo<sup>r</sup> ex<sup>tra</sup> of  
the Colony of Connecticut  
Signed p<sup>r</sup> Hez Wyllys Secre<sup>try</sup>

Endorsed

To

The Honourable  
William Dummer Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Lt Gov<sup>r</sup>  
of the province of the  
Massachusetts Bay  
att

Boston

These

The action of the Rhode Island colony is found recorded on page 353, vol. iv, R. I. Col. Records, viz. :

## BRIEF RELATION.

Respecting the proposition of sending a man to Canada, from this government, it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that the same will create unnecessary charges; but they order and direct, that a letter be sent there, from this government, by the messenger from the Massachusetts, directed to Monsieur <sup>22</sup>Vandriel, governor thereof, to deter him, and all others under the French government, from affording succor or encouragement to the Indian agency, or from sheltering them, after they have committed their depredations on the subjects of His British Majesty; and to excite him to exert himself for the procuring and settling an honorable peace with said Indians, for the ease and benefit of the English settlements, least by His Majesty's favor and permission, all the English governments, on this Continent of America, unite their forces in ridding the whole land of this restless, lurking enemy, and all their abettors and encouragers.

Signed in the name and by order of the General Assembly, &c  
Richard Ward, Recorder.

New Hampshire authorities responded cordially, viz. :

X<sup>br</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1724. Journal of the House

A vote passed for the Liv<sup>t</sup> Governor to commiss a Man to goe to Canada with those Gent from the other Governments.

Voted—That the Comiss<sup>r</sup> to be appointed for to goe to Canada be Supplied and paid out of the Public Treasury

Ja<sup>s</sup> Jeffry Cl<sup>r</sup> Ass<sup>m</sup>

In The house of Represent<sup>t</sup>

Dec<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1724

In answer to His Honour The Lieu<sup>t</sup> Governour and Gen<sup>l</sup> assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts, requesting our Joyn<sup>g</sup> w<sup>th</sup> them New York Connecticut & Road Island Governments in Sending Commissioners to Mons<sup>r</sup> Vandrevil Gov<sup>r</sup> of Canada,

Resolved, That His Hon<sup>r</sup> the Lien<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> be desired to Commissionate a Suitable person to represent this Government to John w<sup>th</sup> the Commissioners of the Governments afore said to go to Mons<sup>r</sup> <sup>22</sup>Vandrevil Gov<sup>r</sup> of Canada and Demand of him all and Every of His Majesty's Subjects that have been captivated by the Indian Enemy and carryed into and detained in any part of his Government & likewise demand y<sup>t</sup> the Said Governour Vandrevil withdraw the Countenance and assistance which in violation of the Treaty of Utrecht and contrary to the friendship & alliance between the two Crowns he has given to the Said Indians in the Prosecution of their unjust warr against His Majesty's Subjects of these Colonies, otherwise if our friend Indians who have hitherto been with difficulty restrained Should in pursuit of the Enemy Indians commit hostilitys upon the french familys who dwell promiscuously with them as have been by the french Indians Committed upon y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Province, the blame will be entirely owing to his own Conduct and likewise Inform him that if the Indians Shall Still persist in the warr against us the Several English Governments will find themselves obliged with their united force (by the help of God) to prosecute and prusue them to the uttermost, and That His

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Hon<sup>r</sup> the Lieut Gov<sup>r</sup> be desired to give his Instructions to The Commission<sup>r</sup> according to the above resolve

James Jeffry Cler Assem

In Council Eod die

Read and Concurred

Rich<sup>d</sup> Waldron Cler Con

To accomplish the conference, Lieutenant-Governor <sup>38</sup>Dummer appointed Col. William <sup>6</sup>Dudley, of Roxbury, and Col. Samuel <sup>28</sup>Thaxter, of Hingham, the Massachusetts members of the commission, and Lieutenant-Governor <sup>8</sup>Wentworth appointed Col. <sup>1</sup>Theodore Atkinson, of Portsmouth, as the New Hampshire member. To the latter the following instructions were given:

Instructions from His Honour, John <sup>6</sup>Wentworth, Esq<sup>r</sup>, L't Gov<sup>r</sup> and Command<sup>r</sup> in Chief of New Hampshire, to Mr. Theodore <sup>1</sup>Atkinson, chosen and appointed Commissioner on the part in behalf of this Province, on a Message to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of Canada.

You are to repair to Boston as soon as may be with Convenience, and there Joyn the Commissioners appointed by that Government to go to Canada, and with them to proceed thither by the way of Albany.

Upon Your arrival at Canada, You are to wait upon the Governour of that Colony for the Time being, and Present him w'th the letter herewith delivered you.

You are to represent to the Said Governour that we Esteem what he has done (in Encouraging and assisting our Enemies the Indians against us in the Present war,) not only unneighbourly, but an open breach of the Treaty of Utrecht, and absolutely Contrary to the alliance between the King of Great Brittain and the King of France: and Thereupon, You are to propose to him, and Insist upon it, that he forbear the like for the future, and that he deny them Protection, in case our Armys or Scouts Should Pursue them to the borders of his Government, lest any French family, in his frontiers, by undertaking to shelter them, may Share in the fate of our Enemies.

You are positively to Demand of the S'd Governour a Surrender of all His Majestie's Subjects belonging to this Province, which have been Captivated by our Indian Enemy this war, and are now detained Prisoners in his Government.

If any Indians, at Canada, or y<sup>e</sup> French in their behalf, Should move for Pacification, You are to acquaint them that You have no Commission or Instructions to Negotiate any affair of that Sort; however, if they are disposed and desirous to Treat w'th this Government of a Peace, You are to tell them they may have an opportunity so to do, and may assure them of Safe Conduct hither and back again through this Province, and give them Passports accordingly.

[N. H. Hist. Soc. Coll., vi:211

The letter to the governor of Canada may be found in N. H. State Papers, xviii: 2, viz.:

Sir:

In Consideration of the Treaty at Utrecht and the alliance and firm amity which is now Subsisting between our Masters I could never have thought that our heathen Enemy the Indians had any Countenance or Encouragement In the Prosecution of their unjust warr ag<sup>st</sup> us from Canada were it not too obvious to be doubted or that those men of blood were Shelter there had they not from time to time fled thither & been Secured from our Pursuers, and I hope Sir that upon a review of these things you may be of opinion that what has been hitherto done on the part of y<sup>e</sup> French in that matter is not justifiable by the law of Nations, and thereby be Induced to forbear the like for the future, and Indeed Sir I am not a little Surprised that you detain any of the Subject of King George or Suffer them to be detained Prisoners in Your Government which have of late been Captivated by the Indians & led thither but I presume for y<sup>e</sup> reasons before Exprest It will be no more so, and that all y<sup>e</sup> Captives now at Canada will be immediately deliver'd to M<sup>r</sup> Theodore Atkinson the bearer hereof who is now going In behalf of This Government by My order & in the name of my Sovereign Lord King George to demand them as his Subjects at your hands, and to remonstrate to you the Inconveniencys which probably may attend your further Encouraging & protecting y<sup>e</sup> vowed & open Enemys of y<sup>e</sup> King of Great Brittain to whom be pleased to be referred.

Historians pay small attention to this embassy; Doctor Belknap closes the fourteenth chapter of his history of New Hampshire with this conference at Montreal. He relates that sixteen captives were ransomed, and terms agreed upon for ten others. These were all in the hands of the French. No captive seems to have been released by the Indians. We regret that we have not the names of the redeemed; for, after considerable search, we are unable to discover any list of them. Governor <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil gave the returning party, commissioners and the regained captives, a guard of soldiers, who conducted them safely to Crown Point. Colonel <sup>1</sup>Atkinson made a formal report to Lieutenant-Governor <sup>8</sup>Wentworth, which was communicated to the General Assembly of the province and returned to the governor. If it has survived, it may be among the documents of the Colonial Office, at London. Its present deposit is unknown. The

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action of the New Hampshire General Assembly is on record, viz.:

Pro: N. Hamp<sup>re</sup> At a Gen<sup>l</sup> assem held at Portsm<sup>o</sup> by Prorog<sup>a</sup> May 17<sup>th</sup> 1725.

In Council. His Hon<sup>r</sup> the <sup>a</sup>Lieu<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> was pleased to make y<sup>e</sup> following speech,  
Gentlemen

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr <sup>1</sup>Atkinson our Commissioner to Canada is returned and has brought a letter from the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Canada which was ordered to be translated, and then Shall lay it before you, also what was transacted by M<sup>r</sup> Atkinson.

A Copy of the foregoing Speech being desired by the Speak<sup>r</sup> the Same was presented him.

May 21<sup>st</sup> 1725 In the house of Represent<sup>t</sup>

A Message to the house by the Clerk from His Hon<sup>r</sup> The <sup>a</sup>Lt. Gov<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Letter which he had rec<sup>d</sup> pr M<sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup>Atkinson from Gov<sup>r</sup> <sup>22</sup>Vandreuil of Canada

May the 22<sup>d</sup> 1725 A M

In house of Representatives.

Mons<sup>sr</sup> <sup>22</sup>Vodrell's Letter by Mr <sup>1</sup>Atkinson to our Govern<sup>r</sup> was Read.

Mr Atkinsons ac<sup>t</sup> of his Disbursements on his Canada Journey  
amounting to £248: 14: 7

Of which is paid by Mr Treasurer

130: :

as by his ac<sup>t</sup>

118: 14: 7

May 22<sup>d</sup> 1725. In Council

A Message to the board, w<sup>th</sup> the answer of the House of Represent<sup>t</sup> to His Honours Speech (as follows)

\* \* \* \* \*

We rejoice to see M<sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup>Atkinson safe return<sup>d</sup> from Canada, and as for the letter he has brought from the Governour, we shall know better how to answer when we know the Contents thereof, and Shall take care to raise money for the war and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Support of the Government.

James Jeffry Cler: assem

May 25<sup>th</sup> 1725 In Coun

A message to the board with M<sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup>Atkinson's acco<sup>t</sup> of Expenses as Commis<sup>r</sup> to Canada as on file and votes thereon as follows

May 22<sup>d</sup> 1725 In the House of Represent<sup>t</sup>

Voted That M<sup>r</sup> Thed<sup>re</sup> <sup>1</sup>Atkinsons acc<sup>ts</sup> be allowed and that the Sum of one hundred & Eighteen pounds fourteen Shillings and Seven pence the ballance thereof be paid out of the Publick Treasury.

James Jeffry Cler assem

Read and Concurr<sup>d</sup>

His Honor laid before y<sup>e</sup> board M<sup>r</sup> Atkinsons report of his negotiation at Canada w<sup>ch</sup> was read and taken back by his Hon<sup>r</sup>

Rich<sup>d</sup> Waldron Cler Con



*BRIEF RELATION.*

May the 28<sup>th</sup> 1725. in the house of Representatives

Whereas it Doth appear to this house that m<sup>r</sup> Theodore Atkinson hath faithfully Discharged the Trust reposed in him his Late Negotiation to Canada this house returns him thanks for the Same, and Voted that there be paid him out of the Publick Treasury (besides what is allowed and paid him already for his charges) the Sum of fifty two pounds for his Time in Said Negotiation

James Jeffry Cl<sup>r</sup> Ass<sup>m</sup>

Sent up for Concurrence.

In coun<sup>l</sup> Eod die

Read and Concurr<sup>d</sup>

Rich<sup>d</sup> Waldron Cler Con

Judge Sewall, in his diary, iii: 355, says:

13 May 1725. Col. Sam<sup>l</sup> <sup>28</sup>Thaxter and Col. William

<sup>s</sup>Dudley, our Messengers, come to Town from Canada, about 5 p. m.

## Authorities and Official Sources

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Fortunately, we have two reports from Canadian sources, exhibiting the impression on the French, made by the commission. In the documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, vol. ix: 947, is printed an abstract of the dispatch to the <sup>39</sup>secretary at Paris by Lieutenant-Governor <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil, viz.:

*Abstract of M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil's Despatch.*

Abstract of M. de Vaudreuil's letter respecting the interview between the Abenakis and the Deputies from New England; with the approval of the Minister thereof. 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1725.

The Marquis de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil reports that the Governors of Boston and of \*Pescadouet sent him some delegates to Montreal.

He knew from their commission to him that their business was limited to obtaining the surrender of the prisoners within his government, and demanding of him not to assist, nor to afford any aid to, the Abenakis and other Indians who are at war with the English.

In respect to the prisoners, he gave for answer that he should have those surrendered who were in the hands of Frenchmen, who had ransomed them from the Indians; and in regard to those with the Abenakis, he had not the disposal of them.

To the demand respecting the aid to these Indians, he answered, that he had never supplied them any, and that the annual presents to the Abenakis and all other Indians, our allies, to whom the King is graciously pleased to grant yearly some token of his benevolence, could not be looked upon in that light.

Those two objects not appearing to him of sufficient importance to justify the expense of such a deputation, he told the delegates that if they had nothing more important to communicate to him, he was surprised they should be put to the trouble of so long and perilous a journey; that they were free to return whenever they pleased; that he would furnish them an escort lest they might be attacked by any party of Abenakis; Whereupon they answered, that they had other matters to communicate to him.

On the next day, they presented him a memoir containing only the two first demands; some vague complaints regarding the assistance furnished the Abenakis, whose dependence on the Crown on England they attempted to prove.

\* Piscataqua.



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They next gave him to understand that if these Indians wished to submit reasonable propositions to them, they would hear them; that the people were weary of this war, and that peace, or a suspension of hostilities, would be gratifying to both the one and the other.

They had spoken, at first, in so haughty a tone, that there was ground to distrust these proposals, and he was not in the humor to dispose the Abenakis to a peace.

However, he told these delegates that it appeared to him necessary to have an interview with the principal Indian Sachems, whom he offered to send for to Montreal, in order that they might come to a mutual understanding, and adopt measures to arrive at some conclusion. They appeared to desire this interview, but told him, at the same time, that though they might agree as to their facts, they could not regulate any thing, as they had not the necessary powers.

Being persuaded that nothing was more opposed to his Majesty's interests than peace between the Abenakis and the English, the safety of the Colony on its eastern frontier having been the sole object of this war, M. de Vaudreuil thought of sounding the chiefs of these Indians on their arrival and before they could speak to the English, and of insinuating to them that it was not enough to demand of the English the demolition of the forts they had built on Abenakis territory, and the restitution of their lands and prisoners, but that the death of Father Rasle and of a great number of their people whom they had killed, and the burning of their Church, ought to make them demand heavy indemnities, without which they ought not listen to any proposals for peace, or a suspension of hostilities.

That they were fully aware that the English were anxious to become masters of the entire continent; that not being able to attack the French of Canada openly, they attacked their Indian allies, and endeavored to encroach on their lands, not only on the sea-board, but also in the interior of the country, within a short distance of the River St Lawrence, so as to be in a position, on the first breaking out of hostilities to render themselves masters of all Canada.

He found these Indians in the best possible disposition he could wish, to satisfy him of their being very far from desiring a peace.

The only advantage, in fact, that the Colony could derive from this peace would be, that by the demolition of the forts the English had constructed on the sea-board, and of the establishments they have erected on Abenakis territory, the English would be deprived of the means of advancing into the interior and of approaching our settlements on the South. shore of the St Lawrence. But this advantage would continue at farthest only until they should succeed in gaining over the Abenakis, which they might easily accomplish by making them considerable presents, and also by furnishing them goods and provisions at a cheap rate. And they would not experience any difficulty in obtaining the permission of these Indians to make new establishments on their lands, by making use of the pretext, that they were better able to supply their wants.

Though the Abenakis have not made any great progress during the war, those of \*Narantsouac have, meanwhile, prevented the settlement of the English; the latter, however, will extend their establishments as far as they please, should they conclude peace with the Abenakis.

\* Norridgwock.

## AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIAL SOURCES.

If they make it not, the latter can be usefully employed not only in that quarter, but also towards Canceau, where the English would establish themselves during the peace, and thus render it extremely difficult to expel them thence, whenever hostilities would break out. By uniting with the Abenakis and the Micmaks, we should be in a position to recover Port Royal, and to render ourselves masters of Canceau, and of all we have lost in the East by the Treaty of Utrecht.

On these principles and with these views it is, that he also privately warned the English of the difficulties they might experience on the part of the Abenakis in concluding a peace.

At length, on the day appointed for the interview, the Chiefs of the Abenakis spoke with such haughtiness and firmness to the English, that, so far from agreeing together on any point, they separated with dispositions very adverse to peace.

The Englishmen took their departure two days afterwards. He considered that he could not avoid defraying their expenses, during their sojourn at Montreal, out of the King's funds, which they had done in regard to the officers sent three years ago to Boston.

He also ordered an escort to attend them, and shortly after their departure, was informed that they had met a party of Abenakis, who returned on learning that an escort had been furnished them by him.

He hopes that all he has done on this occasion will be approved.

It appears proper to approve what M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil has done; it is of indispensable necessity to prevent the English becoming masters of the Abenakis country. The Colony would run serious risk, and nothing better can be done than to foment this war, which at least delays the settlements of the English.

(In the hand of the Minister is written:)

Approved.

The intendant of Canada, Monsieur Begon, also wrote to France an account of the visit of the English, which is printed in the same volume (Doc. Col. Hist. N. Y. ix), page 941, viz.:

*M. Begon to Count de <sup>40</sup>Maurepas.*

Extract of a letter written to the Court by Mons<sup>r</sup> Begon, Intendant in Canada, dated the twenty-first of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, on the subject of the war between the Abenakis and the English.

I have the honor to inform you that the Marquis de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil was advised on the twelfth of March last—the day on which he arrived at Montreal—by a letter from the commanding officer of Chambly that three English Deputies had arrived at that post on the preceding evening, viz, Mr <sup>8</sup>Dudlay, son of the late governor of Boston, Colonel <sup>28</sup>Taxter, member of the Council, both deputies from the Boston Government, Mr <sup>1</sup>Atkinson, deputy from the government of \*Pesadoue, and

\* Piscataqua.

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Mr \*Schult, merchant of Orange, who stated that he came only as a companion to those gentlemen.

These delegates arrived at Montreal on the thirteenth of the same month, and delivered to the Marquis de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil a letter from the Governor of Boston, containing only a vague answer to that addressed to him last October on the subject of the English expedition against †Narantsouak of the preceding August, and a justification of the death of Father <sup>27</sup>Rasle, the Missionary of that village, who was killed by the English on that occasion. This governor also added, that reliance might be placed on the representations these delegates may make, whom he had furnished with instructions, without explaining the matters on which they were to speak.

At their first conference, on the sixteenth of said month, they demanded the restitution of the prisoners whom the Abenakis had taken, &c.

In a second conference they demanded that M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil should cease assisting the Abenakis with munitions of War and with provisions; as such conduct was contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht, which prohibited them favoring the enemy, and as the Indians were Rebels.

M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil answered them, that the aid he furnished the Abenakis consisted in the yearly presents the King made them since the foundation of the Colony, as they are under his Majesty's protection. And if they employed these presents in making war against the English, the latter could blame only themselves, as they had impelled these Indians, who had never been either their allies or subjects, to wage it for the possession of their country from which they would expel them.

And in reference to the English denying that they were not attached to us, 'twas said, that they had been for full eighty years united with us against the English when we were at war with the latter; since which time they have always styled the Governor of New France their father; received from him commissions confirming the elections of their chiefs, and have hoisted the French flag in their villages.

That, on the contrary, they had been almost always at war with the English, even when the two crowns were at peace; and the Governor of Boston having since the Treaty of Utrecht, and previous to the commencement of hostilities between the Abenakis and the English, gained over Abemesnie, the nephew of Raxou, Chief of Narantsouak, and having given him, after his uncle's death, an English flag to be carried to the village of Narantsouak, and a commission of Chief to command there, this Indian was so badly received there by the people of his village, that they tore the commission and the English flag, and said that they did not receive any except from the government of New France.

That for about eighty years that they have French Missionaries, and profess the Catholic religion, these had never been troubled by the English until the last war, and that the Indians have never been willing to receive Ministers, and have always vindicated their freedom of religion and the possession of their territory, independent of the English.

\* Schuyler.

† Norridgewock.

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In the third conference the English maintained that the lands of the Abenakis were theirs; that the Indians had sold those lands to them. They submitted some unsigned and informal papers, which, they pretended, were deeds of the purchase that they had effected. They added, that the Indians had in divers meetings given in their submission to the Crown of England, and had taken the oath of allegiance; that they submitted the matter to M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil, and made him judge of the justice of their claim, and handed him copies of these pretended donations made to them.

He answered them, that the Indians had always told him they had never sold their country to the English, nor had ever submitted to them; that he knew nothing about the papers they presented; that the Indians had always assured him they were forgeries; that they must be brought and convinced in his presence of the genuineness of the documents.

The English said, that credit ought to be attached to their word, as they were not people who were in the habit of imposing on others. They consented, with difficulty, that the Indians of St Francis and Becancourt should be brought to Montreal, saying they had no power to treat with them.

They were asked what was the object of their voyage, if they had not authority to treat of this peace? They answered, they had come only to recover their prisoners, communicate to M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil the justice of their cause against the Abenakis, and learn some news of this war. that these Indians had been brought to Montreal at the request made Mr <sup>26</sup>Texter would remain at Montreal for the purpose of conferring with the Deputies from the Abenakis.

These having arrived at Montreal on the twenty-third of April last, to the number of seven of the most ancient of the entire Nation, the English announced their intended return home, as they had nothing to say to the Abenakis.

They were told that <sup>25</sup>one of their party, an interpreter of the Abenakis language, who had gone to St. Francis, Becancourt and Three Rivers for the purpose of recovering the English prisoners at these places, and his own niece who was with the Ursulines of Three Rivers, had given the Abenakis to understand that the English had come to Montreal to negotiate a peace with them. They were likewise informed that these Indians had been brought to Montreal at the request made by the English to M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil.

They said that their interpreter had spoken without their authority; they were, notwithstanding, obliged to admit that they had requested M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil to make them come, and finally they consented to confer with these Indians, which conference did not take place until the twenty-ninth of April, as they were awaiting the return of that Interpreter of the Abenakis language.

They employed this interval to advantage, for they made use, in the meanwhile, of all the practices they could contrive to induce the Abenakis Deputies to go and speak to them at their tavern.

Sieur Schul, their emissary, went also in the course of the night to see the Indians, who would not listen to him, and told him that they would speak only at M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil's house.

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The Interpreter having arrived, the English and Abenakis Deputies assembled at M. de Vaudreuil's.

The English, at the outset, objected to speak first, saying that they had nothing to say to the Abenakis. The latter asked them, why they had brought them hither if they had nothing to say to them? M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil having exhorted the one and the other of them not to get angry, and to converse peaceably—

The English began and said to the Indians:

That they had come only with good intentions; that they had selected M. de Vaudreuil, as he is the friend of both parties and the father of the Abenakis, to be their mediator, and to arrange their differences justly.

The Abenakis answered, that they were very glad that the English had come only with a friendly disposition, and that they, too, had requested their father, M. de <sup>22</sup>Vaudreuil, to be their mediator. They said, that they complained that the English should seize their lands contrary to right and reason; that some Abenakis were unjustly detained as prisoners of war at Boston and Port Royal; that they had been attacked also in their religion, their Church having been thrown down and Father <sup>27</sup>Rasle, their Missionary, killed. That they had demanded satisfaction on these three points, and the English, therefore, had to quit their lands, restore their prisoners, rebuild their church, and indemnify them for the wrong they had done them by killing Father <sup>27</sup>Rasle, and for the expenses of the war.

The English having asked them to explain what land they required them to quit:

The Abenakis answered, that their land commenced at the River \*Gounitogon, otherwise called the Long River, which lies to the West beyond Boston; that this river was formerly the boundary which separated the lands of the Iroquois from those of the Abenakis; that according to this incontestable boundary, Boston and the greater part of the English settlements east of it are on Abenakis lands; That they would be justified in telling them to quit these; that they had, however, considered that these settlements were established, and that they were still inclined to tolerate them; but they demanded as an express condition of the peace, that the English should abandon the country from one league beyond (*au dessus*) Saco river to Port Royal, which was the line separating the lands of the Abenakis from those of the Micmaks.

Sieur Dudelay told them derisively that they ought to demand Port Royal, also.

The Abenakis replied, they asked only the lands that belonged to them; that they heard it said that the English boasted that they (the Abenakis) had given themselves up to them, which was a falsehood, and they defied them to prove it.

The English, who had, some days before, given M. de Vaudreuil a copy of this pretended grant, did not dare tell the Indians that they had a title to them, and said, on the contrary, that they had never boasted of it, and had merely handed M. de Vaudreuil some deeds of the purchase of one of the west banks of the River Narantsouak, to the depth of about eighteen leagues.

\* Connecticut.



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The Abenakis answered that as they had acquired only the West side of the Narantsouak river, they must admit that they had no title to the East bank.

The English admitted the fact, and said that they did not claim the East bank.

The Abenakis told them that the English had, notwithstanding, erected two forts there; one on the island of Manaskong, and the other on the River St George.

The English made no answer as regarded Fort Manaskong, and said that the one erected on the River St George had not been constructed by them, and that they had not meddled with it, as it did not belong to the government of Boston, but to that of Port Royal.

The Abenakis said also, in regard to the pretended purchase by the English of the lands from the mouth of the Narantsouak towards Boston, that it was false that these lands had ever been sold by their ancestors; that the deeds produced were forged, and that they could not be attributed to people like them who could neither read nor write; that the English could not prove with what they had paid for them; that there were among them, the Abenakis deputies, some men eighty years of age, who had never heard of any contract, or convention with the English to cede them their land.

The English replied, that they had been in possession of it at least eighty years, since they began settling at Boston, and ever if they had not purchased it, their possession gave them title.

The Abenakis rejoined—We were in possession before you, for we hold from time immemorial. They admitted that the English had, for eighty years, been desirous to seize these lands, but that the Abenakis had since that time been always at war with them, to prevent them taking possession; that, independent of this consideration, the other forts which number eight or ten, and are the subject of the present war, have, with the exception of that at Saco, which may date as many as forty years back, been all built since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

The English made no reply to this article. To the complaint of the Indians respecting the detention of their brethren at Boston, they said they knew not precisely their number, and that they had set two at liberty.

The Abenakis said, these two Indians were set at liberty only on condition that they would conduct a detachment of four or five hundred English, both against Narantsouak and \*PanaSamske to aid in surprising those of their nation, and that they were aware these two Indians had been carried back to Boston where they were still detained; and they were not bound to believe that any had been sent back, until they had caused the men to be conducted into their Villages.

The English having asked the Indians to explain themselves regarding the indemnity they claimed for the destruction of their Church, the killing their Missionary, and for the expenses of the War—The Abenakis answered, that they demanded that their French Missionaries should for the future be unmolested; that no proposal should be made them to receive Ministers; and that suitable presents should be made to

\*There is no Roman letter adequate to express the sound which the Indians use here. Ordinarily, a numeral 8 is used for the purpose.

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atone for Father <sup>27</sup>Rasle's death, the destruction of their Church, and the injuries done them during the War.

The English promised to report to Boston what they had heard.

Thus we obtain a moderately clear view of the historical aspect of the deputation. Its influence developed into good and extensive effects and brought both whites and Indians into a consideration of equitable terms. In November following, Sagamores from Norridgwock, Penobscot, and other representatives of various Indian tribes in Maine and in Nova Scotia came to Boston, and, after long discussion, arranged with Governor <sup>38</sup>Dummer the preliminaries of a treaty, which was accepted by the General Court of Massachusetts. In the summer of 1726 ratifications were exchanged by the contracting parties, August 6, at Casco Bay, and Dummer's Treaty, dated December 15, 1725, went into effect. It closed the Indian wars for ten years, in spite of the French efforts to renew them. Truck houses for trade were opened at various points, convenient to the Indians. Till war was renewed between the English and the French, the Indians were quiet. They strictly observed the terms and spirit of the engagement they made, which the white man had craftily entitled: "Submission and Agreement of the Delegates of the Eastern Indians, namely the Penobscot, Norridgewock, St. John, Cape Sable, and other tribes inhabiting within his Majesty's Territories of New England and Nova Scotia." Its text can be found at the close of Penhallow's "Indian Wars."

The bugle is silent, the war whoop is dead:  
There's a murmur of waters and woods in their stead.  
The voice of the hunter is loud on the breeze;  
There's a dashing of water, a rustling of trees:  
For the jangling of armor hath long passed away,  
No gushing of life blood is seen here today.

[Upham.]

## Appendix

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1. Theodore<sup>4</sup> Atkinson, son of councillor Theodore Atkinson, was born at New Castle, December 20, 1697, died September 22, 1779, was graduated at Harvard college, 1718; m. (1) Hannah Wentworth, born July 4, 1700, a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John <sup>s</sup>Wentworth and widow of Samuel Plaisted (who died March 20, 1732). She died at Portsmouth December 12, 1769. Upon leaving college he was commissioned lieutenant and ordered on duty at Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor. In 1720, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1725, he went to Canada as a commissioner to the governor of Canada. In 1741, he was appointed secretary of the province, and became a colonel in the militia of the province, where he continued till 1750, when he was commissioned to the Albany congress of 1754. He was appointed chief justice in 1754 and in 1769 reappointed provincial secretary, which offices he held at the outbreak of the Revolution.

2. John Wainwright, born at Ipswich, June 10, 1677, died there September 1, 1739, was a son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Norton) Wainwright; was graduated at Harvard college, 1709; became town clerk of Ipswich and represented the town in the General Court, 1720-'38, serving as clerk of the House for twelve years; and was colonel of the Essex regiment. His sister Lucy was wife to Paul Dudley.

3. John Jekyll, collector of the port of Boston, a much re-



spected crown official, was an Englishman, a son of Rev. Thomas Jekyll, D. D. He was collector from 1707 to his death in 1731. He had previously been in the British diplomatic service.

4. Jacob Wendell was born at Albany, August 5, 1691, and died at Boston, September 7, 1761. He was a prominent and prosperous merchant on Merchants' Row, Boston, and overseer of the poor for more than twenty-five years. He was a councillor, 1734-'60; a special justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1736; a director, in 1733, in the first Boston bank; captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in 1735 and in 1745; lieutenant-colonel of the Boston regiment of militia, 1733; colonel in 1736, and continued in that commission till 1743. His residence was at the corner of School and Tremont streets, now (1905) occupied by the Parker House.

5. The route was that of the old Bay Path, established in 1673. It led from Boston through Sudbury, Marlborough, Shrewsbury to Worcester; thence through Charlton and Brookfield to Springfield; thence through Westfield, Great Barrington and Kinderhook, on a high plain, a few miles from the Hudson river. From Kinderhook, then a village, where refreshments, solid and liquid, were obtainable of the Dutch settlers, the road ran northwesterly, to the ferry landing, opposite Albany. This bridle path became in portions cart paths; and, as civilization advanced, carriage roads—ultimately stage routes; for population settled and built homes on the old Bay Path, which was earlier an Indian trail, with blazed trees, over hills and through the forest, a lonesome, tedious way.

6. William Dudley was born at Roxbury, October 20, 1686, where he died August 10, 1743; son of governor Joseph Dudley and his wife, Rebecca Tyng. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1707; represented Roxbury in the General Courts of 1718-'20, 1722-'29; was speaker, 1724-'28; councillor, 1729-'40, '42, '43; sheriff of Suffolk county, 1713 and 1715; and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1727-'43;

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was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, and major in 1710; he was colonel of the First Suffolk regiment, and died in that position. He served on several embassies to Canada.

7. This was Thomas Richardson, born at Woburn, April 15, 1687, died at Leicester, where he settled in 1717 with relatives of his wife, Elizabeth Green, of Malden. He and his brother-in-law established a corn mill, a sawmill and a tavern in the south part of the town, now known as Greenville.

8. John Wentworth was a son of Samuel and Mary (Benning) Wentworth, of Portsmouth (and a grandson of elder William Wentworth, the ancestor of the race in New Hampshire), born January 16, 1671; was a shipmaster and merchant at Portsmouth. From his fortieth year he was active and influential in the politics of the province, was councillor, 1712. He died in office as lieutenant-governor, December 12, 1730. His wife was Sarah, a daughter of Mark Hunking.

9. Martin Kellogg, born at Deerfield, October 26, 1686, and died at Wethersfield, November 13, 1753. He was a captive at the sack of Deerfield, February, 1704, from which he escaped in 1705. He was again captured in 1708, from which he was ransomed in 1712. These years spent with Indians familiarized him with their languages, habits and modes of life. As captain of scouts he became very useful. In 1714 he accompanied the Massachusetts commissioners to Montreal to recover captives. As late as 1751 he was sent as agent of the colony to the chiefs of the Mohawks.

10. Edward Taylor was a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, where he was born in 1642, of an armigerous family. He came to Boston in the summer of 1668, and entered as a scholar at Harvard college, where he was a classmate, roommate and bedfellow of Judge Samuel Sewall. He was graduated in 1671. Early in the following December, Mr. Taylor went to Westfield, where he performed the duties of a preacher and of a physician to the small population on

that side of the Connecticut river. In 1679, Mr. Taylor was ordained and settled as the first minister of the town. The congregation assembled at beat of drum. He was devoted to the study of botany and natural history; was a voluminous writer, both in prose and in poetry, and left a hundred manuscript volumes, bound in parchment by himself. He died June 29, 1729. President Ezra Stiles of Yale college was a grandson.

11. Spectacle ponds are in the eastern part of the present town of Otis, on the confines of Berkshire county. These two bodies of water, chief sources of the head waters of the Farmington (Connecticut) river, are now known as Great Pond and Rand's Pond. What was then the Great Road from Boston to Albany crossed at this spot the divide between the Housatonic and the Westfield rivers. By this route General Burgoyne and his army were marched in October, 1777, toward Boston.

12. Housatonic *alias* Westonhook, now Great Barrington, was the location of the "Great Wigwam," formerly an Indian habitation. It was granted by the General Court in 1722, and was the subject of a purchase from Indians in 1724.

13. The Crailo, the Van Rensselaer mansion at Greenbush, was built by Hendrick Van Rensselaer on the six-mile tract purchased of the Shaghticoke Indians, and named after the seat of the family in Holland. The house still stands and ranks as one of the most interesting and well-preserved relics of the provincial aristocracy. A centennial tablet was placed on the house in 1886, which states that in a camp, located in the grounds east of the mansion, Dr. Shuckburg composed the words and tune of "Yankee Doodle." Mrs. Hendrick Van Rensselaer was Catrina, a daughter of Johannes Petersen and Catrina (Rodenburgh) Van Brugh. She died December 6, 1730, and her husband July 2, 1740.

14. John Schuyler was born at Albany, April 5, 1668, and died there , 1747. He was the youngest son of

Philip and Margarita (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler. In 1692 he was appointed a lieutenant in the cavalry. In 1697 he was a bearer of dispatches to the governor of Canada, and thereafter was active in Indian affairs. As colonel and a merchant of Albany he became widely known; and as patron of some tribes and the master of others, his influence yearly increased; his presence with the deputation of 1725 was deemed of great importance. He was the grandfather of Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolutionary army.

15. Henry Holland, an Englishman, was captain of the garrison in Fort Orange, at Albany, from 1719 to 1732, when he was incapacitated "by the providence of God." From 1721 to his decease he was a member of the commission on Indian affairs. In 1739 he was high sheriff of Albany county. His son, Edward Holland, was mayor of Albany, 1733-'41; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1738; councillor, 1748; and mayor of the city of New York, 1749-'53. He died in 1756.

16. The Koek Sackie, long used in the Dutch churches for gathering the offerings of the faithful.

17. In 1709 the provincial authorities of New York decided to construct a road from the capital of the province to Lake Champlain. It was to commence on the east side of the Hudson river and following it northerly to the present town of Fort Edward, in Washington county, where the Indian "great carrying place" commenced. This was a portage overland to the waters of the Lake Champlain, a distance of twenty-four miles. In the near vicinity of the Hudson river a fort was erected which was named Nicholson, in compliment to the commander of the disastrous military expedition of 1711. Another, at the other end of the portage, on the west bank of Wood Creek, was named Fort Anne, in compliment to good Queen Anne, then the reigning sovereign. Fort Nicholson was abandoned, and in the times of King George II a work was erected in a better location, but substantially defending the same section, and named Fort Edward. The atrocious

murder of Miss Jane McCrea, during the Revolutionary war, took place in this vicinity, and added sentiment to the historic interest in the locality. The portage, under the protection of these garrisons, was of great importance for transit between the waters of the Hudson and the lake. It has been utilized in modern days for the route of the Champlain canal.

18. The Drowned Lands, or the Twelve Mile Marsh, the Grand Marais of the French, extends from Wood Creek half way to Ticonderoga. It was a vast mud flat, overgrown with rushes, flags, lily pads, eel grass and wild rice, with a narrow channel winding through it. Redeemed and cultivated, it has proved highly productive.

19. Lake Champlain, called by the Indians Canaideri Guarunte, was discovered by Champlain in 1608. It became the principal line of communication between Canada and the English provinces. It is 136 miles in length, extending from Wood Creek to the Sorel river, by which it discharges into the St. Lawrence river. It is long, narrow and deep. At its widest it does not exceed a distance of twelve miles from shore to shore; at some points, for miles and miles, it is not over half a mile wide. In the winter ice freezes to great thickness on the lake and passage upon it extends usually from before Christmas to Easter. In a military point of view, the lake has been a theatre of great events.

20. August 27, 1724, the Indians attacked the house of John Hanson, at Dover, N. H. Hanson, who was a Quaker and a grandson of the immigrant, Thomas Hanson, had gone to the week-day meeting of his sect, and his sons were at work in the field. Mrs. Hanson, whose maiden name was Margaret Maul, and family were in the house. The Indians killed two children and captured the mother, a servant, and an infant, a boy of six years, one daughter of fourteen and another of sixteen. Mr. Hanson went to Canada in 1725 and redeemed his family, except the eldest daughter, Sarah, b. November 13, 1708, who had abjured Quakerism and been baptized in the Romish faith.

21. The original fort at Chambly was constructed in 1665 and received the name of St. Louis; but, as Captain James de Chambly, of the Carignan regiment, directed the work and purchased the adjacent real estate while he was in command, a new work built on the ruins of the old one was named Fort Chambly, and gave its name to the town and county. The fortress was a double palisade, fifteen feet high, with a banquette, raised eighteen inches above the ground. It figured prominently in all the wars subsequent to its erection. It was situated on the east side of the river, at the foot of the rapids on the Richelieu, about sixteen miles from Montreal. Captain Chambly was afterward commandant at Acadia, and later governor of Granada. Longueuil, the shire town of the county of Chambly, is situated on the east bank of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Montreal, and about three miles distant.

22. Philipe de Rigaud, born 1640, near Castelnaudary, France, died at Quebec, December 10, 1725. He was a son of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who fell at Luzara in 1702, from whom he inherited the title. He was a soldier of conspicuous merit; in 1689 he was governor of Montreal; served under Frontenac in the war against the Iroquois; was active in the defence of Quebec in 1690 against Governor Phipps; in 1693 defeated the Iroquois under La Chaudiere Noir; for awhile he was in the naval service of France; in 1703 he was appointed governor of Canada, in which position he died, having effected many reforms, notably in the departments of finance and education. He was father to the last French governor of Canada. The following sentence was inscribed upon his coffin:

Cy gist le haut et puissant Seigneur Philippe Rigaud, le Marquis Vaudreuil, Grand Croix de l'ordre militaire de St. Louis, Gouverneur et Lieutenant Général de toute le Nouvelle France, décédé le dixième Octobre, 1725.

23. Capital of the county of Chambly, situated on the east bank of the St. Lawrence. It was named for Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil, first baron, who was born at Montreal,



December 10, 1656; was active in military service, and wounded at Quebec in 1690. He was made governor of Trois Rivieres and Montreal, and so continued to the death of Vaudreuil, with whom he was in full accord and support. He administered the province till September, 1726. He died June 7, 1729.

24. Jean Baptist Dagueil, Daguille or L'Equille, was a native of Bordeaux, where he was born in 1685. He married Priscilla Storer, born 1694, at Wells, Me., a daughter of Jeremiah and Ruth (Marsters) Storer. He was a sergeant in the La Forest company. Priscilla Storer was a captive in an Indian raid.

25. Capt. Samuel Jordan, son of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born at Spurwink, Maine, in 1684. In his eighteenth year, 1702, he was made a captive, with his mother and all her family in an Indian foray and carried to Trois Rivieres, Canada, where he remained in captivity till 1709. Then he made his escape and returned on foot to Falmouth. In 1717 he settled at Winter Harbor, now Kennebunk, and for years conducted the only store in the village. His knowledge of the Indian language, habits and customs qualified him for an interpreter, in which he rendered valuable service, was largely employed and wrote the text of treaties. He married at York, in 1718, Olive Plaisted, born May 1, 1698, died 1763, a daughter of James and Mary (Rishworth) Plaisted. He died December 20, 1742.

26. Pierre Joseph de la Chasse was a French missionary among the Abenaki, with whom he had been resident since 1700. He was the superior of his order in Canada from 1718. In 1721 he had been in Maine, among the Indians. In 1727 he was superseded by Du Parc. He returned to France in 1736.

27. Sebastian Rasle was born in Franche Comte, January 4, 1657; was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1674, and was a teacher in the college at Nismes for ten years. He came to

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America in 1689, and was engaged among the St. Francis and the Illinois Indians till 1693. In 1695 he settled permanently on the Kennebec and acquired a firm and lasting hold on the natives. His resources and his activity, excited by national and religious zeal, made him conspicuous, and the English frontiersmen soon regarded him as the principal instigator of the Indian raids. However just that may have been, he was unquestionably privy to them and gave the departing warriors his blessing with absolution. In manners he was most agreeable and condescending. He taught many of the Indians to read and write; he healed their simple ailments, and in every way he could he advanced their interests, as he understood them, with untiring perseverance. There was no doubt of his sincerity. He was slain August 12, 1724, at the foot of the cross he had erected by the English in the attack upon Norridgewock. See Whittier's *Mogg Megone*, Part III. In 1833 a stone monument was erected on the site of his chapel to commemorate him, bearing on its face an inscription in Latin.

28. Samuel Thaxter was born at Hingham, August 6, 1665, and died in that town, November 13, 1740, son of John and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Thaxter. He was long engaged in public life; was representative from Hingham to the General Courts of 1697, 1708-'12, 1714-'18; councillor, 1719-'37; a special justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1712, 1729, and of the Superior Court in 1735; colonel of the regiment; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, and its commander in 1728. His daughter and eldest child was mother to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of the Revolutionary army.

29. Pierre Francois de Rigaud (Rigault), third son of Philippe and Louise Elizabeth (de Joybert) de Rigault (Governor Vaudreuil), was born at Quebec, November 22, 1698, and died in France in 1764. He married, May 2, 1733, Louise Therese de Fleury d'Eschambault, born at Quebec, May 6, 1713, and died in France in 1793. He became a chevalier in



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the military order of St. Louis, a major in the royal forces and Marquis de Cavagnal, by which title he is historically known. Successively he served the crown as governor of Trois Rivières, of the province of Louisiana, 1743-'52; and of the city of Quebec, 1752-'60. On the extinction of the French power in America he betook himself with his family to France. He was immured in the Bastille from December, 1761, to the close of March, 1763. On release he did not recover his former energy or capacity, but soon died.

30. During the night following August 29, 1723, a band of Indians attacked the dwellings of Aaron and Samuel Rollins, on the Lamprey river, now Durham, N. H., killed Mr. Aaron Rollins, scalped his daughter and made captives of his wife, son and remaining daughter. In a few years the wife was redeemed, but her children remained in Canada and settled there.

31. Mary Rishworth, born January 8, 1660, at York, daughter of Edward and Susanna (Wheelwright) Rishworth, m. (1)

White, (2) John Sayward, born \_\_\_\_\_, died December, 1689, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Hull, and (4) James Plaisted, son of Lieut. Roger Plaisted of Kittery. She was made captive in the Indian raid of January 25, 1692, with two of her children, Mary Sayward, born April 5, 1681, and Esther Sayward, born March 7, 1685; carried to Montreal, where she perverted from the faith of her childhood and was baptized with her daughters by the Romanists, December 8, 1693. She was redeemed in October, 1695, and returned to her husband. The daughters remained in Canada.

The elder child took the name of Mary Genevieve Sayer, at her Romish baptism; on the 25th of June, 1699, in her eighteenth year, she took the vow of poverty, chastity, obedience and teaching of little girls, as a novice in the order of the Nuns of the Congregation at Montreal. At this ceremony she was given a new name, Marie des Anges. When the mission was removed to Sault au Recollet, having completed her no-

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vitiate, she was placed at the head of the school, where she died. She was buried March 28, 1717.

The younger daughter, under the name of Marie Joseph Sayer, was educated by the nuns of her sister's order, was naturalized in May, 1710, in her twenty-fifth year, and married, at Montreal, January 5, 1712, to Pierre de L'Estage, a merchant of the city and treasurer for the king. He was born 1680 and died December 21, 1743. The widow purchased a dwelling adjacent to the community of nuns, who had befriended her since she could remember. The date of her death is not known, but her body was buried under the chapel of St. Anne in the old Church of Notre Dame, at Montreal. She bequeathed to the convent much of her personal property, some of which still can be identified. She was the mother of three children, of whom only the youngest, Pierre, born 1737, lived to manhood.

32. The Ingersoll place was a large, roomy dwelling, built by John Ingersoll, one of the "Seven Pillars" of the Westfield church, on land granted in 1666 at Woronoco, the first name of that plantation. The house was enlarged in 1700, and so arranged that it could be defended against Indian maraudings. At the date of this visit, it was occupied by Esquire Thomas Ingersoll, who was the king's magistrate, selectman of Westfield and the representative to the General Court. He was born November 27, 1692, and died October 10, 1748. He had local renown for killing Greylock, the Indian famous for cunning and cruelty, whom he shot while attempting to surprise and scalp Mrs. Ingersoll. She was Sarah Dewey, born at Wakefield, March 17, 1696, and died there April 30, 1778.

33. Samuel Shute was a native of London, where he was born in 1653. His education was at the University of Leyden. He entered the military service, in the army of the Prince of Orange, and was afterward with Marlborough, under whom he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was governor of

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the province of Massachusetts Bay, 1706-'23, and of New Hampshire at the same period.

34. Johnson Harmon was of York and had seen service under Walton and under Westbrook at Arrowsic and other forts in the Kennebec region. At the Norridgewock raid he was a captain, and for the results of that enterprise was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He settled at Harpswell. He represented York in the General Court of 1727. He died in

35. Jeremiah Moulton was born in 1688 and died July 20, 1765. He resided at York. He was an efficient captain in the wars against the Indians, colonel in 1725. He was a colonel at Louisburg in 1745. Subsequently he was sheriff of York county, judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Probate Court.

36. Thomas Westbrook was a native of New Hampshire, a son of Councillor Thomas Westbrook of Portsmouth. He married, in 1700, Mary Sherburne, a daughter of John Sherburne, master mariner of Great Island and Little Harbor. Their only child became the wife of Richard Waldron of Portsmouth, secretary of the province. Westbrook became interested in the settlement of the eastern country from his business as a shipper of masts for the royal navy. In 1722, as one of the twenty Pejebscot associates, he was made captain of their garrison, and was promoted to the command of Fort St. George. In 1723 his rank was recognized by the provincial government; he was promoted colonel and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Maine. He died February 11, 1743.

37. John Stoddard, born at Northampton, February 17, 1682, died at Boston, June 19, 1748, son of Solomon and Esther (Warham) Stoddard; was graduated at Harvard college with the class of 1701, and resided in the family mansion at Northampton, which he inherited. He represented Northampton in the General Court twenty-seven times, and died while in attendance at a session. He was a commissioner of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 1718; judge of the Hamp-

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shire Court of Common Pleas, 1719-'48, during the last ten years of which he was chief justice; councillor, 1724, '27, '28; judge of probate, 1729-'48, and colonel of the Hampshire regiment of militia from an early age. He was the devoted friend and supporter of Lieutenant-Governor Dummer and the measures of the English crown. Through an entire generation he was the most conspicuous and leading citizen of Northampton and the Connecticut valley.

38. William Dummer was born at Boston, in 1677, a son of Jeremiah and Ann (Atwater) Dummer, a goldsmith. He married, April 20, 1714, Catherine Dudley, a daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley. He died at Boston, October 10, 1761, and was buried in the Granary yard. He represented the province as a commissioner at Plymouth and in 1716 was commissioned lieutenant-governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, under Col. Samuel Shute, the royal governor. On Shute's retiring to England, in 1723, Dummer, who had been in the executive council during 1722, became acting governor, and remained so until 1728, when the appointment of Governor Burnet superseded all incumbents. He was continued as commander-in-chief of the forces. In 1730, he retired from the public employ, engaging himself as a Boston merchant, with a farm at Newbury Byfield. By his will he endowed an academy for the education of boys at Byfield, which was the earliest in New England. It is still flourishing and bears his name, Dummer Academy.

39. William Burnet was born March, 1688, at The Hague. His father was bishop of Sarum, and his godfather the Prince of Orange, whose name he bore. In 1720 he was comptroller of customs, and became governor of New York and New Jersey. In 1725 he was transferred to Massachusetts, where he was at his death, September 7, 1729.

40. Jean Frederick Phélypeaux, born 1701, died 1781, was a son of Jerome Phélypeaux, the French secretary of state, 1699-1715; succeeded his father as secretary of state in 1715,

#### *APPENDIX.*

the administration of which position fell into his hands in 1725, and so continued till 1749, when he was removed and went into retirement. On the accession of Louis XV, he was recalled to court and made president of the council of state. An island in Lake Superior and a lake in Louisiana bear the name of his title, Maurepas.









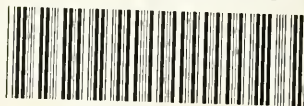




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